

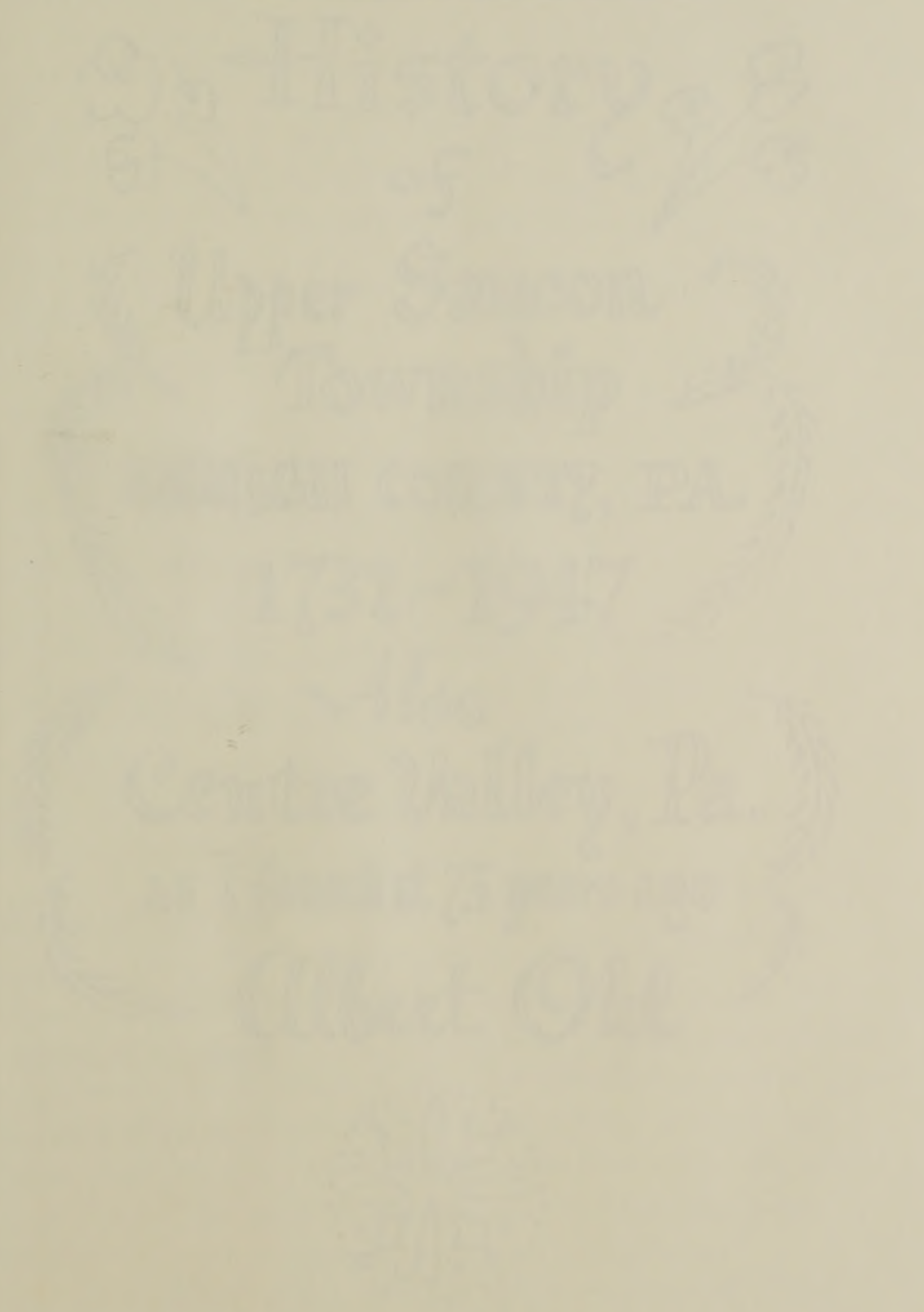
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History of Upper Saucon
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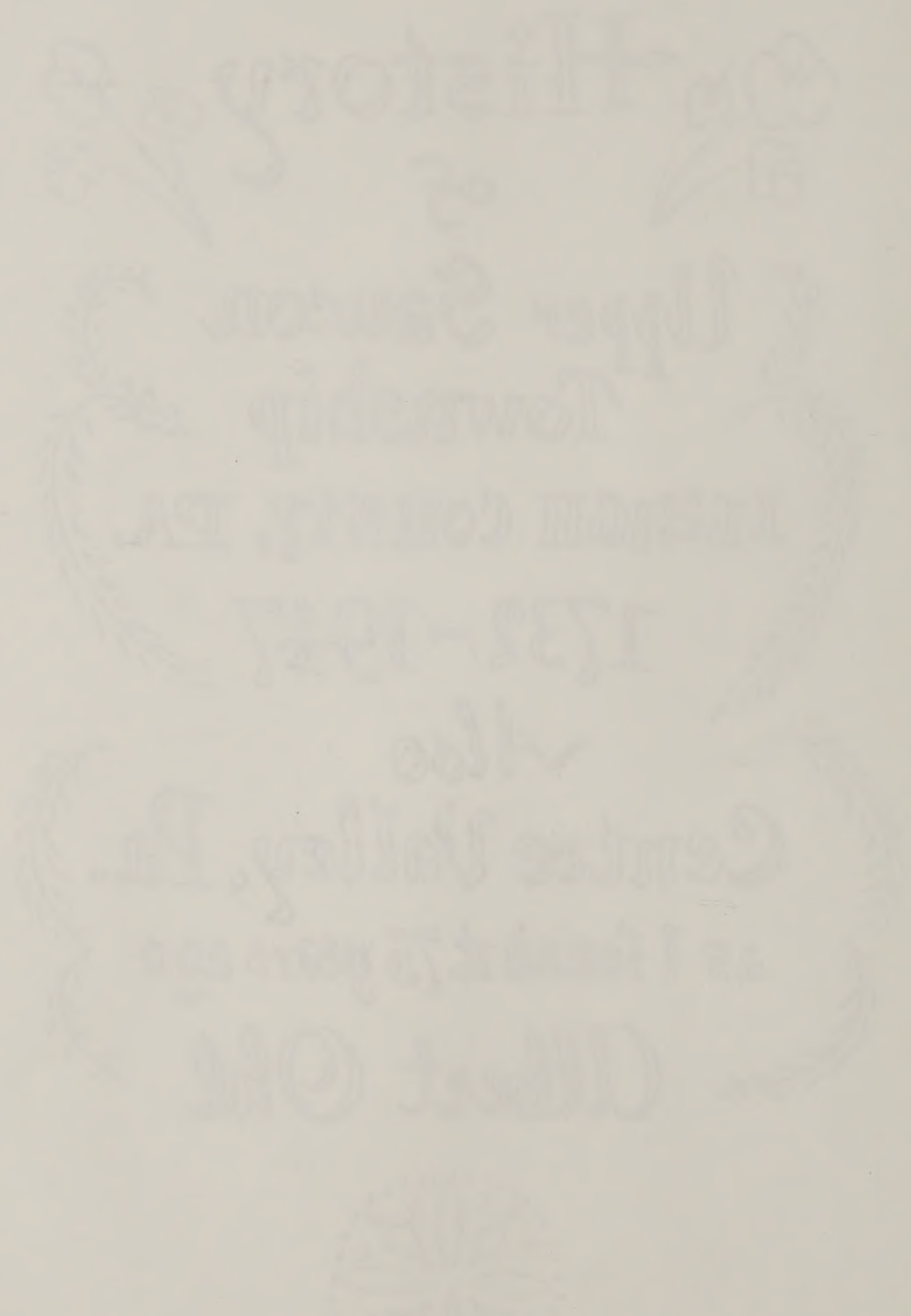
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History
of
Upper Saucon
Township
LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.
1732-1947
Also
Centre Valley, Pa.
as I found it 75 years ago
Albert Ohl



1913
1914
1915



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Albert Ohl

Much of the Historical facts contained in the History of Upper Saucon troop, Schuyl Co. Pa. such as land grants, Government, Schools, Land transactions, Churches etc.

Must be credited to the Hon. Frank B. Heller who collected with much labor, these facts from the Penna. archives, from Church Records tomb stones, Court house records Old deeds furnished by Charles T. Yeager and other old residents, and the rest by myself which I gathered from old people years ago and from old Traditions.

Albert Ohl. Jan. 1st 1946 to Jan. 11th 1947,



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History of Upper Saucon township, Schuylkill Co.
(Preface) Mar. 20th 1946. Pa.

In writing the History of Upper Saucon township. I endeavor to gather all the reliable information I can upon the subject. Many of the most important events of our surrounding and home territory have not been recorded in the History of our country especially our Indians and the first white settlers. The trouble lies in that we older fellows did not ask the older men who passed on 60 or 70 years ago. I will endeavor to enlighten the coming and future generations of what little I heard them tell. If I succeed only partly in the object I have in view, I shall feel compensated for my time and labor expended in collecting this information. Every child going to school knows that this Country had at some time been inhabited by a different race of human beings, But a very few know of them right around home. So I start out on the subject of our Indians about the

(2) Our Indians

There were many tribes and nations of Indians in the United ^{States} who differed from each other same as European people do, in manners, customs, languages etc, for instance a Sioux or Dakotah Indian could not understand or talk the language of the Apache or Comanche of the South or the Winnebago of Wisconsin, or the Hurons, Algonquins, Choctaws, Seni'sennapiens etc, (no more than I can understand a Hungarian, Frenchman, Spaniard etc) But they used the sign language, and got along tolerably well, in trading etc. But same as European people or other countries, they were forever fighting, nation against nation tribe against tribe. Although they owned the land in common, not one having only a few acres another a thousand and there were no dividing lines, but different tribes claimed a certain territory as their hunting ground otherwise, each individual could roam at his own free will as long as he did not intrude on another tribe's territory.

I will not dwell on all the different tribes (3)
of our country, but to the tribe of our immediate
vicinity, the Senni Sennape called by the White man
the "Delawares" who claimed they were the original
people. The Senni Sennape were divided into
3 Subtribes namely the Minni or Minnisinke who
lived mainly on the Upper Delaware in the Moun-
tainous country, forming a kind of a barrier between
the fierce Iroquois and the tribes further south on
both sides of the Delaware, they were the most
active and warlike of the Sennape nation,
Their symbol or totem was the wolf who is a
ramble by nature, they often painted a rude
picture of the Wolf on their Teepee or Wigwam
with charcoal, also carried a rude emblem of
stone representing a wolf, as an identification
badge like secret societies do. They do not
call themselves "Wolves" but P-Duk-sik meaning
round foot. The Unnamia meaning people down
the River, they occupied the land Southward
from the Schuylkill Valley, Their Totem was the
turtle, which is the reason so many of these

(18)
emblems are found in the Saucon Valley
(I have quite a few of them in my collection
made of yellow flint or jasper shaped like the
back of a turtle) The Unalachtigos lived further
south on the Delaware and its tributaries, it was
with them and their northern neighbors, that
Wm Penn made his treaties for lands, They chose
for their emblem the Turkey (of which I have but
one) which shows that they did not travel much
this far north. The wolf was the round foot
the Turtle the crawler because he is amphibious
can live on the land and the water, he considered
himself superior to the others because the others
neither could do. The Turkey was "Pullean" because
he swallows his food ~~down~~ whole does not chew it
The religion of these people was simple, but they
believed in a supreme being the Great Manitou
or Great Spirit, They adored the sun and
moon though they did not worship it as some
Western tribes do. When smoking the pipe
the first three puffs he would blow heavenward,
an offering to his creator, saying, Hoo Hah

Katanka. which means to thee O Great Spirit. ⁽⁵⁾

If the smoke crawled lazily skyward, it was acceptable to the Great Creator, if not he had erred in his ways some where, he was sad and felt repentant. His worship was silent and free not self seeking, their faith was not formulated in Creeds, nor forced upon any one not willing to receive it, hence there was no preaching, proselyting, nor persecution, neither were there any scoffers or Atheists, Among them were no shrines, or Temples, save ~~not~~ those of Nature.

The Indian was generally despised by his conquerors, because of his simplicity and his failure to accumulate property. He failed to establish permanent towns, Among themselves they were just and generous they did not leave the sick or aged suffer for want of any thing what was needed was cheerfully given to those in want, for they believed that everything was given in common for all men, and not for the benefit of a few. Whatever groweth out of the earth, all that is in the rivers was

(6)
given jointly to all, and every one is entitled to his share, They look upon themselves as one great family and should be kind and serviceable to each other. For Example - some traveling Indians who put their horses in the meadow of a mennonite, who thought a great deal of his meadow, to graze during the night. In the morning the good man chastised them for doing so. Having finished his complaint one of the indians said my friend you claim the grass my horse has eaten because you have a fence around it, Who made the grass grow, did you, I think no, nobody can but the great Manitou, he made it grow for your horse and mine, my horse did not eat all the grass, my horse ate only once of your grass, but for friendship sake I shall never do it again, They then left, and never passed that way again.

Marriage among the Senni Sennapies is very simple, and not one for life, the male takes the female, as on trial, but with the intention not to forsake her during good behavior or if there are

Children. The husband's duty is to build a home
to procure the necessary implements for housekeeping
and do the hunting, fishing and trapping, The
woman takes the labor of the house and field
The Wife cultivates the ground, harvests in season
pounds the grain in mortars for flour, and also
see to the gathering of fire wood, These duties
are often performed as whites do, in frolic.

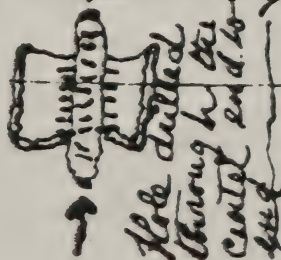
Marriages are negotiated by the mothers on both
sides, Presents are exchanged, the male steps up
to the maiden says to her, if you are willing I will
take you to be my wife, if agreeable to her,
she will immediately go with him to his
Wigwam. The principal food of the Senapee
consisted of game killed in the woods, fish
from the streams, products from the fields
such as Maize or Indian Corn. Potatoes,
pumpkins, beans, turnips, also fruits, nuts
berries, and edible roots, The corn, Boamais
they called it was eaten roasted when in the milk
stage, or when dry was pounded to a fine flour
and baked like cakes in hot coals.

Before the red man came in contact with the White man and his Vices, and fire water he was a very strong and enduring man, he carried with ease the largest deer, It is said of an Indian who had a bushel of Wheat ground at a mill into flour near Nazareth Northampton Co. Pa. He started at Sunrise with the flour on his back arriving at his camp the same evening, in Wyoming Pa a distance of 75 miles, they were fast walkers.

Before the advent of the White People the Clothing of the Sennapee consisted of dressed skins, which were mostly tanned by the Indian squaws. The older women made blankets of feathers, mostly from the Wild Geese and Turkeys curiously interwoven which were durable and warm. The women were experts in making moccasins, often beaded and embroidered with the quills of the Porcupine. Strings cut from deer skin were extensively used for many purposes, as also the sinews of the deer and Elk which were finely drawn and served as thread for sewing.

The Weapons and tools of The Red Men. 9

Were made of stone, Flint, Black and yellow
gasper of which there were quite a number of
quarries around Vera Cruz, I know of only two
in Upper Saucon, one near the old Phila.
pike about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Centre Valley,
another one on the hill north east of Lime-
port, Arrow heads have been found by the
thousands through out the Township, but most
numerous around the big springs, such as
the Yeagers big spring near the Saucon creek
also tomahawks, Axes, hoes, knives, dills,
totems, or emblems, of the shape of the turtle
the emblem of the Unamis. some Mortars & Pestles
for pounding the Corn to make the Cornmeal
a few butter flies of which I have seen 2
very fine ones, I possess one, very small one not
so fine, this was a Ceremonial stone, but
for what purpose remains a mystery.



also pipes "Calumet" or peace pipes
of which I possess two, one is of
a red stone only found in Pipe Stone
mine the other a pale greenish stone
found in North Carolina which shows
that these people traveled and traded here


101 "Wampum". or money, was made of shells from the sea shore, also bone or wood, perforated and strung like necklaces on strings or sewed on buckskin belt fashion, it was a medium of exchange - same as our money, the value of a belt of Wampum or string of beads depended on the amount of labor expended on it, same as we have to do a certain amount of labor for a dollar. We can not eat the dollar neither could they eat the Wampum, a medium of exchange, after they came in contact with the whites, glass beads were used, which the traders exchanged for deerskins, furs, tobacco etc.

The Indian Craftsman or Mechanic. Not all the Indians were hunters, trappers, fishermen, warriors, braves, chiefs, medicine men, etc. same as with the palefaces, there were arrow-makers, tailors, moccasin makers, basket makers, potters, weavers, net makers etc. These artisans had no time to follow the chase or hunt, they had to exchange their wares for food, raiment, fuel, anything

necessary for their wants, therefore a hunter¹¹ in need of arrow-heads, would barter for meat, or fish, or corn, or beans or tobacco for some arrow-heads or spears, or perhaps a tomahawk and so on down the line, another one would bring hides or pottery or wicker ware, or wampum, or even a pipe, so trading would go on from time to time, some of these craftsmen were more adept in their trade than some others as can be seen in their work, some arrow-heads, spears, tomahawks, and all other tools or very clumsily made while others are made with the greatest of care and perfection, the cost was according to the work done on it, most people have an idea that the tomahawk was used to cut down trees as well as a weapon of war but that is not so I have never seen a tomahawk with which you could cut down a tree of a big size, but they used them as hammers or sledges to knock to pieces, of fallen wood which was plentiful

12 for fire wood, and as weapons of war
for which purpose they ^{were} equally effective.
no matter which side was used the poll
or the sharpened side for knocking on
enemies brains out. In clearing land for
planting, the implement came in handy to take
the bark of the tree which was done in the
spring time, next spring the tree was dead
and then fires were built around the
tree and burned ^{them} down, then the ground was
prepared with the rude implements they had
and corn, tobacco or other vegetables were planted
they had different kinds of corn, yellow flint
white flint, a kind of dent corn, Calico corn
black corn and red corn, With each hill of
corn they planted a fish. Off course they
did not know the fertilizer value of the
fish, but thought this was acceptable to the
great spirit, In the same manner they also
felled the trees to make their war canoes, then
with the use of fire they hollowed them out,
as high as 15 to 20 men would sail in such a

boat, so large logs were used, Another use¹³
for the Tomahawk was, getting the bark of
the white Birch, for the birch bark canoe
with some sort of a stone chisel and the
tomahawk they peeled off big pieces of bark and
in some manner fixed these pieces to a keel
and frame work or ribs then made it water
tight with the Resin of the Pine tree, But I
have set out to write the History of Upper San-
criste, and not altogether of the American Indian
or I would have to write Volumes, and Volumes.
But one more illustration the Red men have no
written language, but they do ~~draw~~ some pic-
ture writing to explain some subjects, on pieces
of bark with charcoal

 The Indian
hunter wishes to inform visitors to his
wigwam that he went away in the morning in-
dicating same by the stick in front of door to his wig-
wam the sun denoting morning in 3 moons (months)
when the corn is in tassel he will return
for the deer hunt.

74 The early Settlement of (Saskunk) Saucon

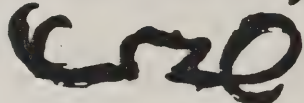
On the 27th of October 1682 nine weeks after leaving at Deal Wth Penn first set foot in the New World, When he arrived in Philadelphia soon afterwards to take possession of the new lands ceded to him by the English Crown, for a debt that the English owed to the father of Wth Penn, It seems that Johnny Bull was for ever^a bad Debtor up to the present time, but this debt was easy to pay with other peoples lands. But Penn was an honest man, so his first act was to hold an inter course with the Indians, He appointed a day to meet him under an Elm tree at Shackamaxon for the purpose of making a treaty with them, He told the Indians that he would not take any of their land with out paying for it, That our children and their children should be friends, that the door of the White man should be open for the Indian, and Indians door be open for the White man, As long as the Sun and the Moon shall endure or

the Delaware river do flow, soon after the¹³
Treaty, Penn purchased a number of tracts in the
vicinity of Phila. and paid them promptly. In
1683 Penn purchased from King Kekerappon
half of all his lands between the Susquehanna and
the Delaware, On June 15th 1692, a tract lying
between the Neekamany & Potquissing on the
Delaware, extending backwards to the utmost
bounds of the province (about this purchase there
were many disputes after wards, the Indians
wanting to know where that western bound-
ary was supposed to be) On the 5th of July 1697
another tract lying between Pennyback Creek and
the Neekamany as far as a horse could travel in
2 summer days, when they came to what is now
Wrightstown Bucks Co. Pa they quit, and sat
down to smoke Penn claimed he had enough
(This caused a lot of trouble afterwards, and
much bitter feelings amongst the Indians after
Penn was dead and his sons were rulers
they claimed that they still had a contract
calling for lands from Wrightstown, north

¹⁶as far north as a man could walk in a day and a half, from that corner back to the Delaware. this the Indians claimed was a fake, and probably was, the parties to the contract being dead, Penn as well as the Indian chiefs. The Penns showed them papers what they claimed were an agreement between Father Penn and The Chiefs, But the Indians could not read it any way, so what.) On Sep-7. 1732 Sassoonan "alias" Allumapees sold all those lands lying and being on the Schuylkill and its tributaries, between the mountain called Sichai (Schuylkill) or South Mountain to the South and the hills or Mts, called Neekachtmin (Nittatiny or Blue Mt. on the North, to the branches of the Delaware on the East and the waters falling into the Susquehanna on the West, this purchase included all the Schuylkill Valley to the Schuylkill Valley, the price paid for this large tract of land, the Kings received - 20 brass Det-
tees, 100 Strouliwater Match Coats of 24 rods each
100 Duffels, 2 yds each, 100 Blankets, 100 Yards

of half tick (half linen) 60 linen shirts, 2¹⁷ hats,
6 made coats, 12 pairs of shoes and buckles, 30 pairs
of stockings, 300 lbs gun powder, 600 lbs of lead.
20 fine guns, 12 gun locks. 50 tomahawks or
hatchets, 50 planting hoes. 120 knives, 60 pairs
of scissors, 100 tobacco tongs, (I think that means
bunches) 24 looking glasses, 40 tobacco pipes, 1000
flints, (those flints were used to strike fire, also
to discharge guns, which were flint lock rifles)
5 lbs of paint, 24 dozens of gartering, 6 dozens
of ribbons, 12 dozen rings, 200 Awls, (used to
sew moccasins etc.) 100 lbs of tobacco, 400 tob-
acco pipes, 20 gallons of rum, 50 lbs in money
(\$240) 4 dozen Jews harps. One of the earliest
purchases of lands in Schuylb Co. from the Indians
was in the year 1684, the parties being W^m Penn
and Maughaughein, one of the leading Chiefs of the
Delawares. The Deed of Conveyance is as follows —
On the 3 day of June 1684, Upon my desire and
free will I Maughaughein, in consideration of
of 2 match coats, four pairs of stockings and 4
bottles of Bider, do here by grant and make over

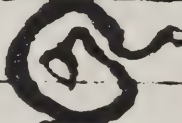
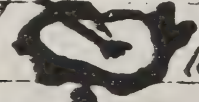
¹⁸ all my land upon Pakkehoma to Wm Penn
prop. and govern: of Pennsylvania and Terri-
tories, his heirs and assigns forever, with
which I am myself satisfied, and promise
never to molest any Christians so called that
shall seat there on by his order Witness my hand
and seal at Philadelphia, the third day of the sixth
month 1684.

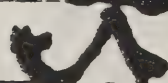
The mark of Maughanghin
signed, sealed and  X
delivered in, presence of us

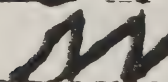
Philip Thomas Schman, Thomas Holme


Jno Dabers


George Emlen

 Mark made by Taminent Chief of
the Delaware June 23, 1683 for the sale of
land between Pennock creek and the
Neckaminy flowing into the Delaware north
of Phila. also a mark by Taminent as a
 receipt for money or goods received.

 another mark by Taminent to a deed

 the mark of Keekarappon made June 23
1683 for land on the Delaware, Sep 20. 1683

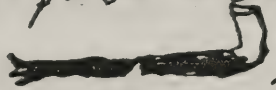
 another mark of Keekarappon for deed.

 Another Book of Taminet June 15, 1692, a treaty
 O the signature of Shikellamy who was an Onondaga
 and lived in Shamokin Pa On the 11 of October
 1736 a deed was signed by 23 Chiefs of the Six
 Nations conveying Lands on both sides of the Susque-
 hanna to the Kittatinny (endless mts.) Blue Mts.

Eastward to the farthest spring of water running into
 that river. O Signature of Muttimus a Delaware



" of Qualpagdach, two of the
 twenty four Chiefs who on 22nd day of August 1749
 signed a deed to lands north of the Blue Mts



Signature of Jack nee downe, (Spreading
 Oak) oldest Son of Shikellamy, this drawing is
 quite natural, the fracture in the stem probably
 indicates a broken treaty, that came to the
 mind of Jack nee downe. The Pennsylvania
 archives have 112 of these characters attached
 to deeds etc, so there are only given because
 they are in our neighborhood. The Indians never
 used Pen and Ink until it became necessary
 to sign deeds, treaties, etc, all signed on Parchment

2° The Settlement of Upper Saucon Township
The Township of Upper Saucon, Saukunk a name
applied to a Village along the creek of that name
Saukunk was derived from Sa-Kaw-Wit - the
mouth of a creek. The first entrance by Europeans
for the purpose of settling here was between the
years 1730 to 1735, They consisted of English,
Germans (Palatinates) and Welsh, belonging to
the Quakers, Mennonites, German Reformed, and
Sutheran denominations. The neighborhood
of Copiesburg was settled almost exclusively by
the Mennonites, between Limeport and Sanark
mostly Quakers, the balance of the township
was mixed, Reformed and Sutherans, and few
others who were too few to have their own place
of worship, hence all of them worshipped from ne-
cessity if not from choice with the other denominations.
On March 13, 1682, Wm Penn Proprietor and
Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, conveyed
to Matthew Marke, of Folkstone, Co. of Kent, Car-
penter, 5000 acres of land, On the 23 of August
of the same year Marke conveyed these same lands

to Richard Haynes Jr. of London Merchant, The ²¹
land to be located and surveyed later. On Dec 12. 1700
a warrant was issued to the heirs of Haynes, "Who
had died in the meantime", there was surveyed
and patented to them in 1730, Three tracts of
land of a hundred and fifty acres each, which were
located on or near Saucong Creek. On June 23
1743 the heirs of Haynes, sold these 3 tracts to
Joseph Samuels, consideration 220£ 17 shillings
about \$1100.00 He settled on Tract no 2, built his
residence and lived there till Nov. 23. 1747. When
he sold it to Henry Beunmer of Oley River Co.
This tract was owned in 1880, by David Hor-
lacher, then Isaac Meyers, then Rev Hilschman
now Preston Sichtenwaller, also Henry Almer,
Amos Heller now Alton Kneer, John Blank, now
Mrs. Cal. Davidson, and Charles Meager, a piece
of meadow land. On July 4th 1743 Samuels sold
to David Owen of Phila. Tract no 1. who established
his residence on the site now occupied by, Isaac
Mash, now H. Mash John Binker ~~the~~ Binker, school
teacher known as Squire Binker, Jacob Erdmann

On ⁽²²⁾ July 24, 1743. Samuels conveyed his remaining tract no 3 to his son Isaac. who established his residence on the site of Alfred Sell on the farm of Peter Sell, now Thomas Sell, Ephraim Weaver, John & Blank, now Mrs Gal. Sanderson, Theophilus Hummer and Abner Richards mill.

A short time before his death, in 1718 Penn made his will, he bequeathed to his grand sons. Springel Penn and Wm Penn, each ten thousand acres. On Apr. 10 1729 Springel sold his title to his brother William who soon after conveyed the whole works to Wm Allen. One tract of 372 acres and another of 300 acres falling into Upper Saucon. Allen soon afterwards sold the greater part of the 372 acres to Philip Glessinger, and the greater part of the 300 acre tract to John Reizger, both to pay to him if demanded a quit rent of one pepper corn annually. The 372 acre tract is now owned by the heirs of Andrew Biehn, Henry Biehn, Jacob Detweiler (late Jan Detweiler) Jacob Greina Walt, Josiah Kline, Reuben Oyer, Owen Feller (Sol Stephens farm) David Storer (Shrouds mill)

Charles Blank (later Frank Blank), and Thomas (231)
Trumbore Blacksmith, also the cemetery ad-
joining the blue Church. The 300 acre tract is
now owned by a Mr. Roth, (that is in 1880) Abraham
Stauffer Mill property, John Sandis John Gorder
Jacob Sandis and Abel Straus, a part of it
is also in the Borough of Coopersburg. On Jan 30
1732. a warrant was issued to Caspar Wistar
for several tracts of land, one which is in
Upper Saucon, On May 24, 1737 Wistar convey-
ed this tract to George Jewitz, This tract is
now owned by the heirs of Benjamin Sandis (dec.
Samuel Kortanft, Enos Edman (now Van
Sciver) this was the Centre Valley farm.

Mike Sandis, Wm. Sandis (now Mrs Charles
Beck), Jacob Geissinger (mill property) David Geis-
singer now the (M.B. in Christ home farm)
Samuel Geissinger, also included in the Home farm
John Clymer, and Jacob Kilpatrick,

June 8. 1734 to Christian Newcomer of which
he received the Patent on May 8. 1738
for 121 1/2 acres. now owned by Sd. Stephen
John B. Newcomer, Sander H. Moyer and

(24) Shaham Wimmer (now Monro Wimmer)

On October 23, 1734 there was issued a Warrant to John Burk for 150 acres, Burk could not comply with the conditions, it became void so another warrant was issued to ~~Samuel~~ Michael Gyder or Seider it was patented to him Sep. 20, 1752, Burk had established his residence on the site of the mansion now, of Percy Fenstermaker, a descendant of Seider, his mother being a Seider, Burk had also improved some of the land, for which Seider paid him. The greater part of the tract has remained in the Seider family, the rest is included in the homes of Jacob Rice, (now Mary Storer Pitner), James Lotterer (now Clarence Heidner, John Beck, Wm. Heidner, Elise Pitner, (now Benny Wilson) and Peter Witman, On November 9, 1734, a warrant issued to Benny Keiber (alias) Geber in pursuance of which there was surveyed unto him a tract of land on Saucung Creek, on the 7 of Dec. 1739 an other tract was surveyed for him, adjoining

the first tract, He failed to comply with the ²⁵ terms, so his claim became void. The proprietaries, caused another warrant to be issued bearing date Dec. 18. 1742, to Henry Taylor for the two tracts containing 227 1/2 acres, the first residence on the tract was erected on the site now occupied by Preston Sichtenwelter, whether erected by Taylor or Kiiber is not known, The name Taylor was changed to Schneider, in 1850 it was owned by David Schneider, Wm H. Walbert, and Chas B Egner, On Mar 17. 1735 - to Owen Owen, (who by the way seems to have been a land speculator as he took up several tracts never improved any) a tract of land on the head waters of Soccong Creek containing 100 acres, after the death of Owen the tract came in the possession of his son David, who sold it Christoffer Hansel, Jan 8. 1760 Hansel was the first to erect a dwelling on the tract, it is now owned Charles Kidd Charles B Egner Mrs Wm Gult, and the heirs of Abraham Heller. The reader must take in consideration that there was an allowance of 6 per cent

26'
In acreage for roads that may be built later
For example, this foregoing tract called for
100 acres hence the tract contained 106 acres

200 acres would be 212, 50 acres - 53-75-79½

On Oct. 31. 1735 a warrant was issued to Samuel
Newcomer. in which land was patented to him
March 28 1738 a tract of 200 acres, (with the usual
allowance of 6 percent was 212 acres) He established
his residence on the site of the old Yeager hom-
estead, now owned by Charles J. Yeager Herman
Yeager, and John Richard. On this place is the
big spring, a camp site of the Indians for
many generations, as evidenced by the thou-
sands of pipes gathered around and near
the spring. About 1735 patented to W^m Murray
(Mory) 315 acres on Saucon Creek, first Res-
idence on the site of Morgan Morys residence
a direct descendant (now Sunny side, David
Mory, Edwin Mory, Peter Brillman now Elias
Tressler, Jesse Rumpfield, Amos Heller now Alton
Diner. About 1735 Warrant issued, patented.
June 4. 1737 to George Bachman 334½ acres

Residence near site of Barron house Coop - 27
the first owners in 1884 John Slifer, Benjamin
Sandie, Joseph Stopp, Jacob Yoder Daniel Egner
Charles H. Blank, (now Schenk) John Brunner
now (George Young estate) Thomas Trumbore, now
(Magg.) the grounds of the new Mennonite Meet-
ing house and a large part of the town of Coop-
ersburg. 1736 to Henry Rumbold a tract of
200 acres, now Dr H. Trumbauer. Chas. Meyer
Tilghman Weaver Solomon Hottle, Laurentius
Weaver and David Binder, Jan 4. 1737 to
John Rothrock a tract of 101 acres. on the
Saucon creek owners 1884 Patrick McCann
now Buck, Ambrose Reinhard and
Nathan Weaver. On Jan 9. 17. 37 a warrant
was issued to Jacob Wall, seventy six and $3/4$
acres this descended to his children, two of them
sold their interest in it to Philip Geissinger
who with Jacob Wall Andrew Wall and
Barbara Wall applied for a patent for the same
which was granted Apr. 24 1758, so the time
intervening between the issuing of the warrant

2^d and the Granting of the Patent was 21 years
when settlement was made with the Proprietors
A settler would go on a place pick out his
dimensions of the size which he thinks he
can pay later on, makes application, where
a warrant will be issued and so recorded,
but no Patent would be granted till you
could put up the ready John Davis ready
Many a poor fellow built him self a cabin
cleared some land and never got enough coin
together to get the deed. The original home-
stead on this track was erected by Conrad
Walt. on the site now occupied by the tenant
on the farm of Ephraim Weissinger, later
Jewellen & Lona Walter, now Andrew Madle.
about 10 acres of the track is occupied by the
Blue Church and its Cemeteries lately
the Church bought an other part of the farm
from Andrew Madle for Cemetery purposes.
the farm was in the Weissinger family
until lately.

On Sep 27. 1737 and various times there after ²⁹
warrants were granted and Patented to Valentine
Young 3 tracts amounting 218 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, (1884)
owned Jacob Young Patrick Mc. Lann, now Buck)
Capt. Markle estate of Moses Gangawere Chas.
Gangawere, George Henn, now Ollie Henn
Moses Gangawere, was Jacob Seidich deceased
his Widow Hanna Gerr Seidich died Mar: 1746
1737 warrant issued to George ^{Mansfield} ~~Markle~~ Patented
March 27. 1740. a tract of 200 acres with 6 per cent
allowance, is now the property of Daniel
Barber, Daniel Egner, Benjamin Rothrock,
Thomas Shaffer, Mrs Mahlon Huber, the tract
is further occupied by the Village of Locust Valley
about 1737 and at various times there after
warrants issued to John Tool for 370 acres.
Patented to him 1757 it took him 20 years to
scrape together the purchase money, The tract
is now owned by Absalom Miller, Charles
Wittman, Wainfield Stephens, William Roth-
rock, J. Owen Reinhard Abraham Blank Thomas
Berkenstock (his son James is still living on

³⁰ the same place, now 89 years old 1946) and Mrs. Dillig, Abraham Blanks place is now occupied by Milton Minich and Stella Minich the Widow of Harvey Minich, John Song, Elmer Trapp, Lloyd Ohl, and Horace Ohl.

* Feb 20. 1738 Warrants were issued to Valentine Steuemetz Patented Feb. 9. 1750, four adjoining tracts containing 313 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres with allowance 69. he established his residence on the John H. Saubach tract (now John Reith) John Blank (now Mrs Calvin Davis) Sideon Ritter (now John Voortman) Abraham Blank, Jacob Blank (now Jacob Trapp and Tom Beidler ^{decd})

* On Feb 20. 1738 Warrant issued and Patent granted Nov. 11 1741 to Michael Weaver a tract of 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ acre now owned by the Heirs of Solomon Hartman, now the Jersey Zinc Co.

June 26. 1738, a warrant was issued to Benedict Gaman (German) he not complying with the terms it became void, March 22 1743 a patent was granted for this tract to Balthasar Beil for one half of it, and one to Samuel Newcomer for

the balance, and an adjoining tract of 25 acres.³¹

Bills tract is now (1884) Owned by Wm P Widner
and the heirs of Daniel Buckekee (now Geo. Buckekee)

And Newcomers by Amos Mory (now Gen Buckley).

Francis Bernd (now Mr. Leke) Monroe J Weibach
now - Seanna Hartman Oels. and Mr. Carroll.

* On July 28, 1738 Warranted and Patented to

John Appel a tract of 300 acres now owned (1884)
by Nathan Grim, now the Country Club, Bethesda

On Sep 13, 1738 a warrant was issued to Richard
Thomas for 300 acres. he not complying it became

void, On Jan 2, 1741, an other warrant issued to
John Blackledge (alias Blockley) for the same tract

and an adjoining one, the 2 upon being sur-
veyed, amounted to 360 acres. Patent granted to

Blackledge Feb 22, 1748, the first dwelling was
erected on the farm of Andrew Wink, long the property
of Adam Engler, later Milt Kleppinger (decd)

The tract is now owned by Charles J. Meager

Ambrose W Reinhard, Abner Mory now (Sanny

Hartman, Abraham Goder now Ed. Moyer, Chas

Noone, now Amos Bader, Samuel Kauffman now

¹³²
Bender a real estate man, being known for a long time as the W. M. Witmer farm. Edwin Enny Mrs. Addie Blank, now Jimmy Stahler, Robert Ohl now W. H. Ohl and Jennie Ohl, and Daniel Trenckler now Victor Kratzer, the two latter and the Old stone Centis Valley School house are on the smaller tract, more building since added.

On October 4, 1748 a warrant was issued to Joseph Samuels for a tract $92\frac{1}{2}$ acres adjoining nos 2 and 3 of the tract purchased of the heirs of Haysner, but he not complying with the terms, became void.

Nov 23, 1747 another was issued to Henry Brunner

May 22 1761 Brunner obtained a patent for the tract. It is now embraced in the farms of David Horschacher (now Rev. Kibschman) Greobery Ulmer Peter M. Sell, now Thomas Sell.

On October 27, 1738 Warrant issued to Owen Owen

Dec 13, 1769 Patented to his son David Owen the father having died in the meantime, a tract of $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres

designated as "Patience" heretofore referred as having been purchased from Joseph Samuels it adjoined no 1 of the Haysner tract, the tract is now included in the farms of Jacob M. Erdman Esq. Erdman Peter Hottel. Adam Egner Abraham Keller and Theodore Selig.

1738. a warrant was issued, soon afterwards ⁽³³⁾ Patented
to John Guder 16½ acres, now (1884) occupied by
Jacob Guder. Char. Gehman, Henry B. Schleifer, the
Heirs of David Sifer (now occupied by Howard Breish)
the Heirs of Chas. Smey, also the grounds, belonging
to the old Mennonite Meetinghouse near Coopersburg.

* On June 8, 1739. warrant issued to Geo. Strahan for
135 acres which some time after was patented to
Peter Hillegass the tract is now (1884) by Peter
Sandie, Reuben Mohr (now Harvey Kech and Titus
Strauss) and the Sandie Mill property and Jacob Mamm

On Aug 11. 1739 Warrants were issued to John Pugh
for 350 acres one tract of 116 acres, another of 34 acres
which were patented to Abraham Danahower Dec

20. 1753. the 116 acre tract is now owned, (1884)
by, Frank Heller, Ephraim Weaver, James Giese,
the 34 acre tract, by James Giese, and J. Adam Egner

The remaining 200 acres designated as "Hickory Isle"

were patented to John Bitz alias Pitz Sep 9. 1811

Now owned by Hamilton Gubbe, Peter Trexler, Edward
Bilting, J. Adam Egner, James Giese, Charles R
Weaver, now Harvey Guder, Wendel Simon, Manasse
Rice, and Joe Goundt

9th On Nov 7. 1739 a warrant was issued which was confirmed to Henry Weber Sept 11 1759 & track of 50 1/2 acres now owned by Charles Reichard, and Nathan Weaver (1784.) now owned by the Jersey Zinc Co. the Reichard track ^{now} farmed by Jimmy Stahler 1746.

On Jan 21. 1740 a warrant was issued to Wm. Morry, Patented to him Feb. 14th 1744 a track containing 50 acres now owned by the Lewis Trepler Estate formerly Peter Wallman. About 1740 Carl Ludwig Kiefer occupied a track of 200 acres later occupied Isaac Kiemeyer Joshua Holacher, Jesse Weiss, (later Jack Weiss) Andrew Walter now Oscar Young and J. H. Brinker. About 1740 a warrant was issued to John Thomas for 200 acres now owned by Ed. Stephens, William Mash est, Thomas Sell, and Jacob Sell. In 1740 Tobias Bahl occupied a track of 300 acres, on this track much iron ore was taken out known as Bahl mine, the Thomas Iron Co. the the greater part is occupied by the Weyhill farms, Bingen, Pa.

On April 1. 1741 a warrant was issued to Owen³⁵
 Owen for a tract of ninety acres. which was
 surveyed to his son David Owen, who conveyed
 it to Christopher Hansel who received a patent
 for it Nov. 19. 1759, these Owens seemed to be
 land jockeys, They took up different tracts, but
 never settled on any, They were Speculators, This tract
 was owned in 1884, Charles B. Egner, Owen Bitting
 Monroe Reinbold, Mrs. Charles Kidd, John Trepler, and
 Edwin Bitting This is in the Northern town section
 of the township along the base of the Schigh Mt.
 the Bitting place ^{was} occupied by Theodore Guemer
 until his death in 1946. | On April 1. 1741
 a warrant was issued to Christian Menier
 for 137 acres, he not complying it became void
 another one was issued to Mr. Morey March
 29. 1743, confirmed to him by patent Feb 14. 1744
 the first dwelling erected ^{on} the tract was
 by Menier ^{on} the site where now stands the
 Solomon Morey house, The greater part of the tract
 has been in the Morey family up to the present time
 Miss Hollen did's great grand mother was a Morey.
 the present owner

36 On May 9. 1741. Warrant issued and patented
Feb 14. 1742 to Mr Munny a tract of 30 acres, now
embraced in the farm of William Rothrock.
On Oct. 19. 1741, to Samuel Newcomer, and patented
to him, March 22. 1743, a tract of 49 acres now
owned by Charles S. Yeager & Mr. Suhl now Walter Hottenstine
On Jan 10. 1742, and at various times thereafter Warrants
were issued to Samuel Everard Kop, Peter Mostellar
and Philip Fissinger, there were Surveyed to Kop
134 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, another of 36 acres to Mostellar and one
of 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and one to Fissinger for 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres
Kop and Mostellar could not comply to the terms
When another warrant was issued to Fissinger
for the 4 tracts containing 284 acres. patented to
him Sep. 14. 1750, are now Occupied by Cornelius Wein-
bach (Mark Rube) Ephraim Roman (Haril Canaries),
Addison Roman (Schmable is) Elias Skaffen
(Paul & Oscar Young) John Waller (Harker Kem-
merer) Charles Walter Jacob Seidel, Adam Brinker
Joergindts, Isaac Person now Brian Kinnis
the first residence on this tract was erected by
Kop on the site of the present residence of
also about 10 acres are occupied by the Blue Church.

Mark Ruhe. This tract of land adjoined the³⁷
Other tract of land acquired by Philip Geisinger
through negotiations with Jacob Walb, Andrew
Walb and Barbara Walb. Children of Conrad Walb.
The original homestead was erected by Conrad,
on the site now occupied by the tenant house
of Ephraim Geisinger, later Sewellin Walter,
now Andrew Madle. On Sep 27. 1737. and at
various times thereafter Warrants were issued to
Valentine Young and patented thereafter 3
tracts amounting to $218\frac{3}{4}$ acres, owned in 1884
by Jacob Young, Patrick McCann, O. W. Markle
Moses Langware, Charles Langware and
George Henn. Most all of this tract in 1946
is owned by a Beth. Steel Official, Buck
except the Henn tract is still owned by Olliv Henn
About 1737 Geo. Morstetter Markle issued
and patented Mar. 25 1740 - 200 acres now the
property of Daniel Dubbe, Daniel Egner, Ben-
jamin Rothrock, Thomas Shaffer and Mrs.
Mahlon Huber. The tract is further occupied
by the Village of Locust Valley.

38 On Feb 14. 1742. warrant issued to Christian Rinken, soon after was conveyed to him a tract of 200 acres, now owned by Sylvanus Fay, Benjamin Eisenhard, Addison Rock, Abr. Yoder

On Feb. 25. 1742, Balthansen Beil applied, Patented to him Nov. 29. 1758 a tract of 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, now Owned by the Henry Hersh est.

Willie Kepler, John Mumtower, Albert Ohl

On June 3. 1742 - Thomas Mayberry and patented the same year a tract of 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, The tract is now occupied by, Joseph Wittman, David Fink, Charles Ott, and others of the Village

of Simeport, Some of the tract lies in Lower Milford

On June 22-1742. to the Rev. John Justus Jacob Beckenstock patented to his Son in law Peter Fuchs, Mar. 1. 1775 a tract designated "Foxcraft" containing 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres

Beckenstock established his residence near the site of the present residence of Peter. B. Sell,

now (Enos Keller) other occupants of the tract Jacob Grenewalt, Samuel Hartman, Henry Hersh est, ~~Samuel~~ Tony Maule.

Bergenstock was a German Reformed Minister, before the Reformed congregation joined with the Lutherans at the Blue Church which was about 1803 or 1804, services were held at his place, and Rev. Bergenstock was the minister, there is a graveyard on the place, which shows that there were some funerals held there, The Graveyard is in ^{poor} condition in 1742 a warrant was issued to David Owen by virtue of which soon thereafter was surveyed to him 162 acres, this tract was after wards owned by the Hon. Jacob Erdman, Enos Erdman, Const. ~~H~~ and Preston Erdman, Max, and Constantine Erdman, Over 100 years in the Erdman family, later M. Herbert Brier, now Rodney Miller About 1742 a warrant was issued to Geo Bachman, surveyed to him 40 acres, now 1884 owned by Thomas Brunner, Elias Schaffer, and Charles Moyer. About 1742 warrant issued to John George Reinhard, patented to him Nov-10-1762 a tract of 162 acres now owned by the Blue Church Apple Orchard La Boutilier Proprietor

40
On Feb 22. 1743 a warrant was issued
to John Miller, for a tract of 71 acres, but
for some reason was patented to John Yoder,
Dec. 22 1764. One Hundred and 3 years before
was born this tract is, the place where Wilt
Sando's Hancle factory used to be, later owned
by Al. Mohr. On Jan. 24. 1744 and at various times
there after, Warrants issued, to Philip Trapp for
several tracts, and patented to him Dec 14. 1762
2 of the tracts form the Village of Friedens-
ville from the Hotel on up Coleville, The
3rd tract is on the Schuylk Mts and is still
woodland. About 1744 a warrant was issued
to Andrew Wink and patented to him Mar. 1745
this tract contained 98 acres. and is now the
site of the Village of Centre Valley.
About 1745 Balthansen Beil occupied a
tract of about 32 acres, occupied in 1884 by
Samuel Smith the pioneer maker Grand father
Jas. Adon. Knew the property is near Friedensville.
About 1745 Peter Marsteller and was surveyed to him
some after a tract of 86 acres now owned by Mike

Scip Benj Brinker, John Proschkil, an Eschiah⁷¹
Brinker est. On Feb. 3. 1746. a warrant was issued
to Wm Pitz in Pursuance of which a patent was
issued to his son Henry Pitz, a tract of 119½ acres. The
settler was usually asked the name of the local-
ity where he was going to locate and he said
they call it "Pitzburg", now owned by John Wolfer
John Kropp, formerly (George Brinker) Peter M. Sell, this
part is still woodland, Aloin Vanin, this used to
be Daniel Mours place later Francis Reinhard

* On May 14. 1746, a warrant was issued and granted
to Henry Cressman for 69½ acres, later owned by Ed.
Gangawere, father of Maurice and Harvey Gangawere
on the Saucon Creek near Washington School.

On October 13, 1746 and various times thereafter
to Peter Hessemer, and Jacob Ludwig several tracts
containing 222 acres. Their interest there in they soon
after to Andrew Wink, who received patent June 2nd
1763. These lands were owned in 1884 by Isaac

Hartman and Henry B. Fison (now Ida Weaver) his
grand daughter. The Hartman tract is now
owned by H. Rinn and Katie Hartman Rinn, and the
Jersey Zinc Co.

42 About 1747 Erasmus Boschini occupied a track of 20 acres now the site of that part of the Village of Friedensville lying south of the Hotel

* On Dec. 9. 1748. Jacob Gervitz occupied a track of 100 acres, now 1884 owned by Philip Gangawane, Hiram Eiseland, and Adam Jimmig, Spring Valley Section.

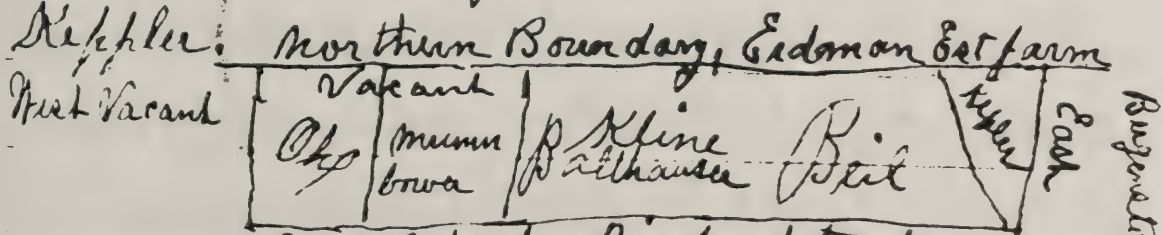
About 1748 Frederic Derfinger Occupied track of 180 acres but was patented to Daniel Smith. Apr. 12. 1788. Later owned by Rev A. E. Edman, the Heir of Henry Edman Sr. and the heirs of Abraham Heller died, this is in the Standard and Lime fork section, about 40 acres ⁱⁿ Wp. Milford

* On Feb 10. 1749. warrants issued to David Owen for 2 tracks, 1 track of $64\frac{1}{2}$ acres called "Perplexity", another track of 49 acres. were patented to him Dec 13. 1769 The track called "Perplexity" is in the Standard section, Heir of Abraham Heller and others. the 49 acre track is in Lime fork, Owned by Peter Hottel now (Melvin Schaffer) and Solomon Reinhard I will here make a note of

Explanation — The settler picked out his location what ever suited them best, the next settler chose one in some other locality, and so it went on for some time until at last there were tracks

43

lying between still unoccupied so when the settlers
 became thicker the settlers would bound with another
 settler on one side, but still leave some vacant
 land lie between him self and the next neighbor
 some times with the intention of buying it later
 if his circumstances permitted, or perhaps it was
 poor hilly land that nobody wanted as long as
 there was better land a plenty. For instance take
 this 55 acre tract of which I have a part, and
 John Mumbower, the Jesse Kline est. and Willis



South John Geo Reinhard track

This being the high hill between the 2 large track which
 none of the 2 settlers, wanted. Balthansen Beil
 Owen Owen, and his son David; and some others
 as we noted were land speculators not settlers
 Bought these places on speculation. The place called
 "Peppery" by David Owen was another similar case.
 Finally the thing became so perplexing so the
 Proprietaries put a stop to it and said "you
 must bound" hence the irregularity in most farms.

44 On Mar. 2. 1749. a warrant was issued to ~~John~~ George Elfree for a tract, extent now unknown but in pursuance of which a tract of 58 acres were patented Nov 23/789 to George Dutt and called "Duttlung" 1884 owned John Christ, George Walter, and Sares Backman North west corner of township.

* On July 20/749 a warrant was issued to John Kohler. Patented to him Jan. 12. 1760. a tract of 140 acres. owned in 1884 by Jacob Reinhold Charles Shuler, Sebastian Wolf, George Walter Ambrose Thumbauer, and Charles Isenberk, being located in the Northwestern section along the base of the Lehigh Mt. and up to the top.

On Dec 21. 1749. and various times thereafter and patented to him ^{Anthony Boehm.} (Nov. 13. 1762. three tracts amounting to 126½ acres. owned by the heirs of Solomon and David Hartman now Gine Co

On Aug 7. 1750. a warrant issued to, Valentine Shaver, later patented to Conrad Miller

Jan 24. 1809. a tract of 59½ acres designated as Millerstown now owned by the heirs of Peter Schaffers.

On May 21. 1750, a warrant was issued to Jacob Bachman patent then issued to Philip Sherry

Feb 11. 1794. a tract of $71\frac{1}{4}$ acres designated as Phillipsburg, now owned by Henry Wrieder ^{Schick} Mt.

About 1750 Frederick Gardner first occupied a tract of unknown extent, but the lands of Absalom Sell, and Philip Meitzler are known to be a part of the tract, Northwestern Section

On May 10. 1752, a warrant issued to Thomas Owen, which was Patented to Mathias Egner

Jan 25. 1790. a tract of 39 acres designated as "Gaul" now owned by, Owen Bitting, Levinus Bitting Amandas Eney, and Fritz Jobst, along the base of Schick Mt. Jobst's part still woodland

On Nov. 10. 1752, a warrant was issued to Thomas Owen, later Patented to Mathias Egner

~~from~~ 5. Apr. 11. 1789 a tract of 85 acres now owned by Charles Edman, Ed. Bitting, and John J. Texler, Standard Section, Probably Edmans Store property included.

46 On Jan 4. 1754, a warrant issued to John Newcomer and patented to him June 5. 1755 a tract of 126½ acres, owned by Joseph Kratzer now (John Pietrobon) Herman Yeager C. T. Yeager On Mar 16 1754, a warrant was issued to Baltheuser Beil, confirmed to him by Patent May 25 1765 a tract of 42 acres owned by Charles T. Yeager, in the heart of the Saucon Valley which was another one of those tracts, lying between the boundaries of larger grants. Those were the kind that Beil and the Owens traced up. Of the following tracts no dates are available Matthias Otto first Occupied a tract of land of about 125 acres, now Occupies the Village of Friedensville north of Temperance Hall, or rather Colesville. probably mostly Mountain land. x Jacob Gangaware Occupied a tract of 150± now Owned by Jacob Gangaware and the Thomas Iron Co Spring Valley Section. x Ludwig Bush a tract of 3½ acres, later owned by Jacob Young and Peter Young later the Oliver Shupflet. and Mr. Young of Centre Valley Pa.

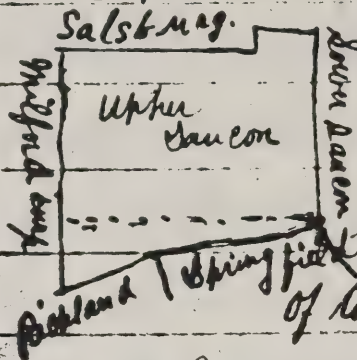
Adam Sturtz was the original owner of a tract
 of $158\frac{1}{2}$ acres of which the lands Thomas B. and
 Joel B. Weber are a part, Spring Valley Section.
 John Philip Flerex occupied a tract ^{land} of unknown
 extent of which the lands of Hiram Eisenhart
 are a part, Spring Valley. Some is in Lower Saucon.
 John Rothrock occupied a tract of 130 acres
 now owned by the heirs of Phaon Albright.
 Jesse Jacoby and John Adams, Washington School Sec.
 John Tool drew a warrant for a tract of 100
 acres now owned by Frank Hohe and others ^{Lower} Summit.
 John Adam Stout occupied a tract of 85 acres.
 Locust Valley Sec. John Eichelberger S. M. Eng-
 leman, Enos Rechenbach, and John Arnold.
 George Backman a tract of 38 acres, Milton
 Cooper, Charles Schaffer, and Aaron Saros.
 Cornelius Cump occupied a tract of 77 acres
 now Milton Cooper and George Fabian
 these two tracts lie mainly in the Borough of
 Copersburg.

48² Christian Fry first Occupied a tract of 103
Acres, the greater part Owned by the Late
Milton K. Sandie out side of Cooperburg Pa,
Coopersburg Station, and the lands of Peter
Geybill (Groebel) later Dr. Fry occupy a tract
of land of 175 acres Settled on by John Goder
about one half of this tract lies in Bucks Co.
The Germans seemed to have found the new
country more genial than their English Brethren,
and in other words, they did not get along
with each other too well, the descendants of the
Heisingers, Goders, Gehmans, New-comers the
Reinkards, Morry's, Hints, Gangawares Heber's
The Mantellers, Egner's, Beckenstocks, Roth-
rock's, and the Rumfields are still here, While
the Owen's, Samuels, Mayberry's, Warners, the
Pugh's, Blackledges, the Thomases, Williams
the Toole, have all passed away leaving not
a single descendant in the township, The
Ohl family, another Pioneer family, were early
settlers in what is now Heidelberg town, Schuylk Co.
where Heinrich Ohl and his two sons, Michael and
Andrew took up large tracts, Bill Ohl a grandson
later settled on the Saucon Creek.

Organization of Upper Saucon Twp. Schigh Co. 49

Saucon was erected into a township in March 1743,
Upon the Petition, of Christian Newcomer, Philip Feis-
singer, George Zeisig, Henry Rinker, John Yoder,
John Reese, Christian Smith, Henry Bowman, Samuel
Newcomer, Benedict Gehman, Valentine Steinmetz,
Henry Rinker Jr. George Trohn, Andrew Warner
Owen Owen, Thomas Owen, John Williams, John
Toel, John Thomas, Joseph Samuels, Isaac Sam-
uels, William Mury (Mory) Michael Weber, John
Appli, Jacob Gungwer (Gangaware) Henry Keiber,
George Bachman, George Morstetter (Morstetter)
and Henry Rumpfled (Rumpfled) Whether Upper and
Lower Saucon was one township is doubtful, as
only one of the signers was from Lower Saucon, it
seems likely that they wanted an organization
of their own, Although the two townships were
in what was Northampton Co at that time,
Being as it may be but each of the two districts
had a different organization prior to 175 such
as Constables, Roadmasters, Tax gatherers etc

50 Upper Saucon then had an area of over 14000 acres outlined thus —



Its territory was reduced on two occasions, first in 1752 when its southern projection was cut of to straighten the line between the two Counties, see the dotted line, And again in 1879 when the Borough of Coopersburg was erected out of a part of it. In 1839 it was enlarged when its northwestern boundary was removed from the foot of the Lehigh Mountain to the top of the Mt. It now contains 23 and $\frac{8}{10}$

Square miles, or an Area of 15232 acres inclusive of Coopersburg. The taxes in those days were trifling when compared to the present rates.

A farm of 200 acres paid from 80 cents to \$1.50⁰⁰.

Laborers paid from 10 to 12 cents and those classed as "Poor" paid no taxes though some of them owned from 30—40 acres of land.

In 1763 the inhabitants were classed thus 80 farmers, nine Laborers, 2 Tavern Keepers, 2 Weavers, 1 Carpenter, 3 blacksmiths.

One Miller, 1 Doctor, 1 Cooper, 4 poor, children⁵¹⁶
not classified, neither the house wifes, nor
Shoemaker, Saddler, Tailor, Wagoner, Mason
nor Tanner, In 1773 the township contained 57.92
acres of cleared land, 1028 acres in grain, in
1752 the population was 650 inhabitants.

Roads Railroads etc.

The road entering the township on the Schuylk Mt.,
Passing Witmans, Sanark, Hellen tavern (now
Alten Kner) to a point near William Widner
and thence to Locust Valley, turning to the
right, going straight ahead to Centre Valley,
was opened in 1750. The road from Coppenberg
Via Centre Valley, Friedensville, Bolesville, Seiders-
ville to Bethlehem, in 1755. the road from
Friedensville to Limeport Via Hellen tavern
and Seiders School house now Standard in 1773.
The North Penn Railroad (now the Phil. and)
Reading, was completed in 1856 the first
passenger train passed through the town. on
Dec. 26. 1856. was made a double track
Road in 1885 still has 2 stations in the town.
Centre Valley & Coppenberg, a milk station called Lawrence.

³ The Allentown & Coopersburg turn pike Road was chartered in 1874, and opened for travel in 1875. Enos Endman was the president for a long time until his death. It followed the course of the old Phila road with a few minor changes, taking out some curves, and widening it in some places. This road was not too popular with most of the Farmers on account of the heavy toll. There were 4 toll gates, 1 at Coopersburg, 1 at Centre Valley, 1 at Mountainville, and 1 at South Allentown. The fare from below Centre Valley for a 2 horse team was 20 cents, for a carriage 22 cents, 1 horse team, heavy, 12 cents, 1 horse and buggy 16 cents. They charged more for the light vehicles than the heavy ones. They claimed the heavier, the more stones they would crush. A heavy wagon with 4 inch tires got another reduction. In 1902 the Lehigh Valley traction Co. bought out the stock holders and built the now existing Electric Railway to Phila. Thus ended the obnoxious toll taking.

The railroad of the Saxon Iron Co. was built in ⁵³ 1870, its entire length of about 2½ miles was in this township, joining the North Penn R.R. about 1 mile west of Bingen, It served the purpose of hauling the ore and limestone from the mines & quarries to the furnace down the Valley, and also brought back coal and other supplies to the mines, later on it also served the Friedensville Zinc Co. in hauling their ore, and bringing back coal, of which it took an immense supply when the big engine "President" was going at full power, with 32 big cylinder boilers making steam.

Churches and Congregations

Six buildings dedicated to the Service of God, stand in the township viz- The old Mennonite meeting house near Coopersburg, the Blue of St. Pauls, the Friedens or Friedensville, the Meeting house of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ near Coopersburg, The meeting house of the English Methodists at Coleridge and the Meeting house of the Free Methodists at Centre Valley.

57 The first meeting house of the "Old School of
Mennonites", it was constructed of logs, built 1738.
It had a swinging partition in the middle
dividing it into two rooms, one was used for church
purposes, the other for school. On special occasions
when the Divine service was larger than usual
the partition was raised, and the two rooms were
used. In 1747 this structure was replaced on the
same plan. Tradition says that quite a few
Indians worshipped in these meeting houses some
coming a far distance bringing their bows and
arrows to hunt along the way, coming to the
church, they laid their weapons outside, went in
sat down on the benches, bowed their heads
in reverence, never saying a word, probably
communing with the great Spirit. Service over
they gathered their weapons and departed their
way. It is known that some Indians are
buried on the cemetery adjoining, in the neighbor-
hood of the old Pine tree, though no stone marks
their resting place. The finest and most perfect
arrow head I ever found, I found right where the entrance
to the old church used to be, in 1930, albeit the

The present meeting house was erected in 1841⁵⁵.
The "old school Mennonites" dwindled down to less
than a half dozen families remaining in the neigh-
borhood, and had no Pastor, since the death of
Rev. Samuel Moyer in 1877. The "new school Menn-
onites" took over, and have now services regularly,
but the old school still retain all their rights and
privileges. As they kept no records it is impossible
to fix the order in which they were served by their
Pastors, All we can learn is from their tomb stones
Jacob Moyer died May 7. 1790, and served until his death
how long it does not say, Samuel Moyer died 1832
Michael Sandis ^{died} Aug 5. 1839, after serving 35 years.
William Sandis Aug 4. 1848, serving 8 years.
Valentine Young died April 27. 1850. serving 40 years
Samuel Moyer Jr. died, Aug 4. 1877 serving about 20 yrs.
The "new school" was organized by John Oberholtzer
and preached here some years, Christian Clemmer
of Burke Co. preached 20 years and died in 1883
after him Andrew Shelly, then Jacob Moyer
until his death after Jacob Moyer ^{22 years} Shelly
the Blind preacher. 1947 Ward W. Shelly Pastor
since 1844 a cousin to Rev. Edward Shelly the Blind preacher

⁵⁶ The St Pauls or Blue Church.

It is not known for a certainty where the
the site of the first Lutheran organization.

The records of the Lutherans date back to 1740.

In 1745 they notified Muhlenberg that they
were provided with a church and school house.

On Dec: 30th 1757 Philip Geissinger entered in
to an agreement with Andrew Edman and

George Reinhard, in behalf of the Lutheran Con-
gregation of Saucon, for the consideration of

3 pounds, 2 shillings, 6 pence he bound him-
self to convey to the congregation (after receiving

a patent for his land) the undivided half of
4 acres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres considered as sold, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre

as donated. On April 24 1758 Geissinger got
his patent and on Sep 4. 1761, he conveyed to

George Reinhard, Andrew Edman, George
Kirschner, and Balthasar Beil, Elders and

vestry men of the Lutheran congregation of
Upper Saucon, full moiety of 4 acres. Now the

question where did they have their place of
worship all that time, in 1740 were all ready

Organized, in 1745 notified Muhlentz that
they had a place of worship and school, in 1754
that they had no place of worship satisfactory to
them, 1757 an agreement with Geisinger for
4 acres. Sep 4. 1761 received deed from Geisinger,
The first Church was built about 1758. The
readers must form their own opinion. On Mar. 16
1754. a warrant was issued to Andrew Wink in
trust of the Lutherans of Upper Saucon a tract of
25 acres of land located near the site of Isaac
Hailman near Friedensville, Perhaps the whole
of the Sauconitee worshipped there. another
theory - Tradition also has it the members of
the congregation at one time contemplated
to build their church on the lands of Rev.
Berkenstock, (later Fuchs - Solomon Greenwald's
Peter B Sell now Enos Keeler) The liberal offer
of Geisinger, induced them to change their
plan, therefore they built on Geisinger's land
When it became a Union Church of the Luth-
eran & German Reformed is another guess.
but it is not safe to date this event before 1802

58 In 1802 the record opens in a book, in which
on the first page, an inscription translated
reads thus - Church book of the Evangelical
Reformed Congregation of Upper Saucon twp.
called Ogan Church, Begun by John Henry
Hoffmeier, present minister of the congregation
and member of the Synod in the year of Christ 1802
It continues in the handwriting of Hoffmeier until
1806 when it suddenly stops not to be resumed till
1825, In ¹⁸²⁵ ~~1826~~ by Daniel Jeller In 1826 Rev.
Samuel Heek was called, who served until 1867.
He was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Bigler, who served
till 1873. Was followed by Robert C. Weaver, then
Jacob J. Dubbe, then Rev. Ent. - Thomas Skully -
Loggins - now Bingaman. It is very likely that
the German Reformed intended to build a
church of their own on the lands of J. J. Bee-
genstock who was a Reformed minister
that they worshipped there is very likely
for a number of years, at his house, also
there is a well filled old cemetery on that
farm.

59

The liberal offer of the Sutherane of the Blue Church induced the Reformed to join with them in stead of on the Bergenstock place, and further Bergenstock was then a sickly man. Went to the Fatherland for his Health and never returned he died soon after and is buried with the Father. Peter Fuchs a son in law took over the farm, Sol. Grenewalte wife was a daughter of Fuchs, Jacob Grenewalt, and Mary Hartnaph children of Sol. Solomon jr. died, single aged 18. The first church built of logs in 1758 stood in the Southwestern corner of the old cemetery, the second one of stone, stood partly on the site of the present one, but a little further south and West, This according to his office record was called the "Organ Church". The present one was erected in 1833 Cont. 5173.81

Rev. Muhlenberg in 1745 came from Philadelphia and served them with the Holy Sacrament. Muhlenberg soon after resigned on account of ill health, and the long distance he had to come from Philadelphia, He then sent.

60
them one by the name of Vigero, a teacher, who committed sermons, and delivered them to the congregation. On Aug. 15. 1748, the first conference of the Lutheran Synod was held in Phila. and the Saucon Congregation was represented, In the Autumn of 1748 Vigero left them. In March 1749. Rudolph Heinrich Schrenk came from Suenenburg, Germany to Phila. Mullenburg at once recommended him to the congregation, He served a while on probation, He was ordained Nov 5. 1752. Served them till 1754, When he accepted a call to Paritan N.J. returning however occasionally to preach for them, Next was Johannes Andreae Friederici or (Friederichs.) first as layman later ordained as minister, he served about 8 years, a part of which time he lived beyond the Blue Mts. In 176³ Johannes Joseph Roth a catholic student interested himself in the congregation, and asked to be admitted into the Lutheran Synod, in Octobr 176³ he was installed, He died in 1764, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the Church.

Who served from 1764-1769 is not known but ⁶¹
communion was held regularly except perhaps
in 1769 when no record was made. In the
latter part of 1769. Jacob Van Buskirk came here
from Germantown, but when he left and who
his successor was is not known, but probably
George Friedrich Ellisen, he held communion here
Sep 29. 1793. After his departure the Cong. was
for several years ^{without a shepherd} but the Sacraments were regularly
administered by neighboring congregations. In
1800. Rev. F. W. Geisenheimer administered the
Sords Supper. Rev. Roeller, of Gothenhoppen also
preached here. From 1800-1803 Johanne F. Cramer
preached in the other congregations belonging to the
charge, and probably here too, though the the
records are silent about it. April 12. 1806 Fred-
rick Pitt, Confirmed catechumens and admin-
istered the Sords Supper. Pitt soon left he was
a hard drinker and was soon ^{afterwards} found drowned
in a mill dam in Mifflinsburg Columbia Co. Pa.
Henry succeeded Pitt served nine years, next
was Heinrich Stecher who served 2 years.

52
In 1819 Rev. Benjamin German was called.
he entered his pastorate in the spring of 1820.
He served until his death Sep. 1848 he is
buried in Allentown. His Brother William German
succeeded him, also served until his death
June 26. 1851. He is buried at the Salsburg Church.
The vacancy was filled temporarily by Augustus
Seckant, a Reformed licentiate, On March 3. 1852
Rev. John Vogelbach accepted the call, and served
until 1857. when he followed a call to Phila.
In May 1857 Rev. Wm. Rath took over and served
till 1885 when he retired, his son Myron Rath
took over, he also served a congregation in Emmaus.
After serving some years, he was followed by
the Rev. Gehl, who served 4 or 5 years, had
to resign on account of his health. He was
followed by H. W. Kistler who served some
40 years, he was followed by his son Daniel
Kistler who is serving at the present time
1946

The Friedens Church at Friedensville,

63

Was built in 1793, enlarged in 1817. rebuilt in 1839. is a Union Church, of the Sutherland and German Reformed denominations, the Sutherland congregation was organized by the Rev John, Conrad Geager, who preached for them till 1831, when his son Joshua took over, he with his father ministered to the congregation for almost a Century. the Rev. A. R. Horne followed Geager, Horn was followed by the Rev Cooper, after Cooper quite a few others. The Reformed congregation was organized by John Henry Hoffner who preached for them until about 1815, he was succeeded by Rev. Dechman, was succeeded by, Rev. Daniel Jollen who served till 1857. When A. J. H. Dubbs took over till 1871. When Rev. Richard J. Apple served 2 years. in 1873, Rev. Robert C. Weaver served many years, after Weaver, J. H. Dubbs served a long time, then Rev. Thomas Kersely who resigned in 1942, Then the Friedensville charge was again united with the Blue Church organization, is now served by the Rev. Simon Rinsaman.

64
The meeting house of the United Mennonite Brethren in Christ near Coopersburg was erected and organized in 1869. Principally, by Rev. Abel Strawn, who preached there till the close of the year 1887. When a rule was made that no minister should serve the same congregation for more than 3 years, Then Rev. Abraham Kauffman to the end of 1884, then Jonas Musselman till 1887, since that time many served the congregation. Milton A. Byrne served one term in the early 1900s. The Rev. Abel Strawn, is buried in the adjoining cemetery, near the meeting house, his grave was covered with a large flat marble stone with this inscription. "Here I lie, stranger, as you pass by, As you are now, so once was I As I am now so once you will be, So prepare for Eternity," This tablet was removed a few years ago, by whom, and why I can not tell, A nice upright tombstone is taking its place.

The Meeting house of the Methodist Episcopal ⁶⁵
Congregation between Friedensville & Bolesville
Was built by Dr. Henry S. Clemens. Organized in
1863. by Rev. Nathan Durell of Phila. the pastors
Durell, from 1863-1865, Rev Cummings 1865-
1868, Rev Kimble, 1868-1871. Rev Harrison
1871-1874. Rev. Harkins 1874-1877. Since
that time the congregation remained without
a pastor, As this congregation consisted mostly
of English miners, the slowing down of the
Zinc mines at that time caused the miners
to seek new pastures which caused the
little Church to go into decay, there is quite
a nice little Cemetery connected.

The Meeting house of the Free Methodists at
Centre Valley, was erected in 1883, The
congregation was ministered to by the
Rev. Marshart, and some others later on,
but owing of being so few members, no new
ones joining, the old ones dying off, it finally
gave up the ghost, At the present time
it is occupied by a sect calling themselves
Baptists

Schools of Upper Saincon

The first schools of the township were parochial or Church schools - and were opened with the organization of the Congregations to which they belonged: The first by the old school Mennonites near Coopersburg in 1738. The second about 1740 by the Lutherans, the buildings in which they were held, are described under the heading of the Churches. A third building used for School and also Church purposes was erected by the Quakers, on lands of John Thomas, (1757) it was Peter M. Sell, now Thomas Sell. This Congregation, and those who erected it all have passed away, the only reminder of them or it, is the little well filled Cemetery, which marks the spot. "Now obliterated too," The names of only two teachers are preserved to us. - Vigero who taught and also preached for the Lutherans at the same time, kept Peter Kneply, of him all that is known of him. Peter Kneply the School Master married to Christiana Ganga - were in June 23^d 1757.

67
Later as more settlers arrived more schools became necessary. Schools were opened in private houses. of the earliest we know nothing, but it is known that school was held at the house of John Egner, western section of the twp. Erhard Weaver, (later Charles Weaver) Standard section, Wm. Samuels, now (Thomas Bell) Frederick Wittman, Lime port section, David Horlacher Sanaak, It was called Horlacher smoke house by the pupils of those days. These schools were run on the subscription plan so much per head per day usually 3-5 cents. These schools were conclusively German. Some of the earlier of these teachers, scarcely deserved the name teacher, there was no system in their employment, Frequently a stranger none other than a tramp came into a neighborhood, made some pretense to mental culture, if he could get enough subscribers to make it worth while, would open up a school or an apology for one, with his birch on his desk and his flask in his pocket.

It is related that the last one who taught at the Quaker School, before mentioned, that he loved his dram, and that on the last day of his term, the larger boys presented him with a bottle of whiskey, got him drunk and persuaded him to play the fiddle while they danced. One or two such lessons were sufficient, to make the people more careful of what kind of teachers they hired, thus the schools were improved. About 1825 English was slowly introduced. In 1828 provision was made for the education of the poorer class. In 1828 Upper Saucon paid \$12.95 for that purpose in 1830 \$14.42. 1833. \$30.22, 1834 \$76.41. In 1834 when the common school law was passed it caused much excitement and opposition a election was held for its adoption very few votes were cast in its favor. It was not adopted until 1848, when its adoption became obligatory. Six schools had been established prior to this time viz - Blue Church, Friedensville Church, Mennonite Meeting house, Coopers-

burg, One near Hellen⁶⁹ Tavern Called Hellen⁶⁹.
One near Seiden⁶⁹ Store Called Seiden School.
The first teachers were, Frederick Arnold who
taught at John Eggers house also at Seiden school
George Blank, Andrew & Wittman also taught there
later on, John Solb, David Muniching, John
Bernd, and a Mr. Musselman taught at the
Blue Church. Gibson Innes, John Wilson, Lewis
Bannister, and Joel Tarre taught at Coopersburg
Bartholme - ^{and} Riedy - and Riedy taught at
Hellen. Henry Knipe taught at a school house
in Locust Valley which was near the Resi-
dence of Enos Reichenbach. An old school house
stood where the Saucon iron Co. railroad crosses
the road near the residence of Thomas Reichard
It was torn down about 1800. an other one
built on the present site of Hellen, which
burnt down in 1808 rebuilt in 1809. The first
board of Directors were Elected in the Spring 1848
namely - Sanford Stephens, Henry Erdman,
John Brummer, Jacob Rice, Charles E. Christ,
and George Blank, Secretary.

⁷⁰
They raised for school purposes by taxation the sum of \$536.86 this was found insufficient, so \$300 more was borrowed, they built 2 school houses the first year, one called the Socitanion near Centre Valley, at the cost of \$22500, this building stood near the site of the present consolidated school, about 1885 was replaced by the brick structure across the old turnpike over the "Maple Hotel," then the new house of the present time. Another one called the Franklin was built near the residence of Philip Hang aware, Sauema neighborhood at a cost of \$295. Additional school houses were added, and opened as follows, Locust Valley in 1850. Washington 1853, Yadine 185⁸~~5~~. Dillingers in 1859. Hartmans called Union in 1861. Webster in Friedensville 1873, This school was held at the Church, in the house now occupied by the family until a building was erected, The school at the Blue Church was held in the basement until a building was erected in 1867. The school at the Mennonite Meeting house

was held in a building owned by the Congregation⁷¹
until 1883, when a new one was erected called
the Penn. The School house at Coopersburg
called the "Octagon" on account of its shape, being
8 cornered, was replaced by a new one in 1857.
Seiden and Heller's schools were still held in
old Associations school houses. (1884) but were
replaced by new brick buildings in the early 90's.
The first teachers under the new order were as
follows: Blue Church Aaron S. Butterwick,
Friedensville, Augustus F. Hollenbach, at Heller's
Mary Jenkins, at the meetinghouse, Geo. Blank
at the Socritarian Centre Valley, George Gater, at
the Franklin Uriah Brunner, at Coopersburg
William J. Lramer, at Seiden Solomon Fehr.
The School term was fixed at 5 months, and
the teachers salary at \$20.00 a month of 20 days.
The schools were attended by 553 pupils, 304
males, 249 females, 429 learned English, ¹²⁴224
German, 36. Grammar, 65 Geography, 213
Arithmetic all learned to Read and write.

History was first taught in 1875. Composed
writing in 1875, Mental Arithmetic 1860
Among the teachers of the District during the
Era of Common Schools up to 1884 we mention
the following - S. William Bunker 29 years
at Standard (Seiders School. Bunker also served
as Justice of the Peace and done some farming.
Jeriah Jacoby 22 terms mostly at Locust Valley
and the Blue Church. Jacob Fiehl 18 terms
at Friedensville, he also served as organist and
janitor at the Church. William H Snyder 17
terms, mostly at Centre Valley he also served as
Justice of the Peace, and Surveyor for many
years, always unanimously elected by both parties
Democrats & Republicans. Franklin B. Heller
Thirteen terms, he also served as Assemblyman
at Harrisburg several terms, also done some
farming. O. W. Markle 13 terms, Lewis Engle-
man 12 terms Lewis H. Jacoby 12 terms, John H
Haber at Hartmans 12 terms. Milton A. Geyer
11 terms, John B. Lymer. 15 terms Albrecht H.
Weaver 9 terms. Aaron Eichelbeger 9 terms

Charles W. Roth 7 terms Levi M. Johnson 7 terms⁷³
Franklin Brinker 13 terms he also served as town-
ship assessor. Augustus F. Hollenbach 6 terms
Charles H. Buckeher 6 terms, he died when still
young single was a brother to Jacob Buckeher.
Laurentine Weaver 6 terms. Thomas B. Weber 5 terms
at the Franklin school. R. M. Sichtenwalner
5 terms, Monroe B. Harwick Taught at the Blue
Church for some years he also followed the trade
of tomb stone cutter, also janitor and organist
at the Church, he also served as Assemblyman.
Harwick was followed by J. W. R. Walbrath, who
taught the school also was organist, and
Sunday school superintendent and janitor
for many years until his death. Charles Ott
taught school at different places from the
time he was 17 until his retirement on Pension, his
last position too was at the Blue Church as
teacher, organist and music teacher, Franklin
Gitz, another teacher, who made a life time
job out of it retired on pension a few years
ago.

74 The last teacher at the Blue was a
Mr. Beikstock. Another lifetime teacher
was George Kil Patrick who taught at the
Centre Valley & at the Penn. East of Centre Valley.
He was noted as the best teacher the town ever
had, his interest was in the welfare of the
pupils, he turned out more graduates than
all the rest of the teachers combined at that
time, he was a strict disciplinarian, but
the children soon saw that it was for their
benefit and they loved him any way.

Charles F. Biehn was another life teacher now
Pensioned, taught in and around Centre Valley
and some years in Allentown, there were many
more, who stayed only a term or 2 and even
some less, some were good teachers but sought
greener pasture, some were indifferent, just
looked for sundown and the dollar, those were
not appreciated, and were soon turned
aside, now these schools are closed for ever,
where all who wanted to could get
enough education for general use.

Walking a few miles was good exercise
now the busses transport them to the
2 Consolidated School houses 1 at Centre Valley
the other at Sanark. whether it is for better,
or for worse time will tell, I call it a
racket, the Politicians get the general
public education mad, an ordinary edu-
cation is necessary to every body now a days
but more is plenty, The leaders of this
racket made the ignorant public believe
that this system was much cheaper, Can
any body figure it out, I can not, all
I can see, when taxes become due, that
every few years they slap on another 2 or
3 mills, like it or not, The Busses wear
out, the teachers want a raise, the buildings
have to be paid, more officers have to be
paid to balance the budget, Can't get no
good teachers for the lousy \$20.00 a year
although they have a lifetime job, with old
age pension coming. at retiring, During the
depression they laughed up their sleeves,
they were sitting pretty, other poor devils had nix

²⁶ Description of the schoolroom and teacher may be of interest to the present students from 1814 to 1834. The house was 20 x 24 ft built of logs, a low ceiling, and small windows, and was sometimes plastered on the inside, along the 3 walls on the inside, were long desks, sloping up towards the wall, with high benches, without backs, sat the A.B.C. Darians and the Ab-Abes near the stove fronting the room was the teacher desk, painted red, about 5 ft. high, with a high stool or bench for the teacher rook. behind this were hang on pegs in the wall, were Scarfs, Shawls hats caps etc., there stood the bucket of water, often visited by the tired children, not so much on account of thirst, but as a relief from the monotony of the hard benches, near the bucket were stacks of dinner pails or baskets, the sight of which, before an hour of noon whetted the appetite of the little shavers to a high pitch. The day sessions were long from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4.30 or 5 o'clock in the evening. There intermission at noon, no recess, exercises in the forenoon, were Reading

twice and spelling once, the same routine in ⁷⁷
the afternoon, the intervals between reading and
spelling was spent by the larger ones in Writing
and Ciphering. girls were not required to write and
cipher, all the writing was done with the Goose
quill, Steel and Gold pens were unknown, The
making and mending of pens took much of the teachers
time and patience. The wages of the teachers were as
low as \$6. per month, in the Milford \$7. - \$8 per
in Upper Saucon \$10. per month of 20 days. The
School Law of the state enacted 1809 was not
so popular it was called the poor law, Educating
those ~~those~~ to poor gratis, there was a strong
opposition by the rich, being unwilling to pay a
heavy tax for the poor, and another reason, there were
few families that cared to be on record as being
to poor to pay the tuition of their children.
In his speech before the house of Representatives
Thaddeus Stevens said, That the bill of 1809
in stead of being called a public School Law
ought to be called a law ought to be entitled
a law for branding and marking the poor,

78 to distinguish them from the rich and proud. The new law of 1834 made the school alike to rich and poor, high and low, in the latter 80's or early nineties another law required that the school board furnish all books stationery, pens ink etc. the rich kicking about paying heavy taxes for the benefit of the poor. But the law went through. Prof Knause said this system at first gave no better teachers, but improved the attendance a great deal, if a person paid taxes he wanted the value of his money. The move of improvement was very slow in improvement. The first 20 years in the matter of teachers. In 1854. the Office of County Superintendent was established, Chas McCooper was elected to this office. The task that confronted him ^{was a difficult one} but he entered it with a zeal and discharged it with ability and good results. Mr Cooper's report of 1855, is interesting reading at the present time. of the applicants there were a great number of which I rejected 29, but admitting

to the letter of the law I should have reject-
ed a good many more, but did not consider
it good policy, As illustration, in one of
the districts, where the compensation was
not very liberal, I was requested to exam-
ine a young man, recommended to me as a
very competent teacher, I gave him an exam.
in all the different branches, that were
taught in those days. I gave him a permanent
Certificate, with every thing erased except
Permanence, reading and Arithmetic, written
underneath the explanation - that which is
not erased the holder is still very deficient.
This is the only one with so much deficiency
that even received a scrap of paper from
me, but the neighborhood wanted him badly
and, the applicant was very proud of his
Certificate, the written addition below, he
took as a special recommendation, Another
illustration of the ability of some of the
applicants for certificates are copied
with literal exactness
over

— Township Schuylk Co.

Dear sir — I have tryed all means to Become
a teacher in our School house, and it Seem
there is min. to be found So I am obliged to
Sue ~~it myself~~ again. They All are Satisfied
without me having a Satisfication from you. But
I would Rather have one from you, I am able to
Teach Reading, Riting, English and Cheman,
Pike, Rose, Mensuration, Surveying, & Which
not all Required in our School; and this I
am able to Sue. perfect, Now if you please Sent
me a Satisfication by mail & if you will come and
visit my School you may Examine me if you
think Proper to Sue so, you know I am Bin at —
--- at the time of your Exam. I think it is very
Obyous to you that I am able to teach School
and the Black Board, I am also able to support
in all practical Questions, Impetus, Bark, Stone
Circle Questions, and others, Gane, Squares and
Cunome circles, and all kinds of questions, that
you will require of me, Yours Respectfully

Post office The address on
envelope G. H. Barker Esq. Co. Schuylk Co. Pa.

Geography and Statistics of Upper Saucon

24

Upper Saucon is bounded on the northeast by Lower Saucon Northampton Co. On the South east by Springfield twsp Bucks Co. On the South west by Upper and Lower Milford twsp. Schuyl Co. On the Northwest by Salisbury twsp. The surface is diversified. On the Northwest is the Schuyl Mt. which divides Saucon and Salisbury, Entering the township near its southern most corner is the Chestnut Hill range, which divides the Southern part into two water sheds, each of which is drained by a branch of the Saucon Creek, but as the range runs out at or near Centre Valley, there is from thence but one water shed, and the Southern branch and the big Saucon unite near Spring Valley. The big Saucon, or Saukunk enters the twsp at Limeport. The township abounds in Iron ore, limestone, fire, some yellow ochre, was mined years ago. Its Products are Wheat, rye, oats, Corn, Barley, potatoes Buckwheat, Tobacco was raised during and after the Civil war, later dry beans, alfalfa Clover, Timothy and meadow grass for hay.

⁸² In 1820 the population was 1642. in 1830-
1906: in 1840-2072. in 1850-2372. in 1860-2943.
in 1870-3487. The fast increase in these two decades
was the large influx of foreigners to these parts
as miners, in 1880 the pop. was 3224 the apparent
reason for this reduction in numbers is accounted
for by the incorporation of Coopersburg which now
forms a separate district. The township contains
7 Villages, Centre Valley, Spring Valley, Friedens-
ville, Locust Valley, Colesville, Lime fork is on
the dividing line between Saucon and Lower Milford
Sanark is pushing ahead fast, so is Summit
Saucon, which too is on the dividing line between W.
Saucon and Salisbury town. Post offices were est-
ablished, as follows - What is now the Centre Valley
Post office was established Nov. 27. 1827. under
the name of Fryburg. this name was changed to
Coopersburg June 25. 1832. The office removed to
and was named Centre Valley June 9. 1849.

Centre Valley Post office was established Aug 25
1841. discontinued July 16. 1861. it was held at
the Residence of Peter Wittman now
Lewis Hefler

Friedensville Post office Established Feb 16. 1843. The ⁸³
present Coopersburg P.O. Feb 8. 1850. Souders July 25/1862
Souders Valley Feb 4. 1863. There was a post office in
Standard for some years, until replaced by the Rural
Free delivery, The only post office in the township at
the present time is at Centre Valley, all the rest
are served by Rural delivery and the Star Route
Through Coopersburg, Bethlehem, Emmaus. Lime
port still has a post office but it is located in
Lower Milford, Spring Valley, which is on the
dividing line between Upper and Lower Saucon,
Northampton Co. had a post office for some years
called Saucona. Colesville also on the dividing
line between Schuylkill and Northampton Co. never
had no post office, there the County line divides
the Hotel, A person can stand at the bar and
drink in Upper Saucon, while the bar keeper
serves you in from Northampton Co. Benders-
ville an other small settlement in the
northeastern part of the township is partly in
Upper Saucon, partly in Salisbury twp. and
partly in Lower Saucon Northampton Co.

84 Benderville came into existence, during the Halcyon days of the fine mines at Friedensville, it was composed of Germans, Irishmen, Englishmen, a few Danes, a few French men and a Scotchman, situated in a narrow valley on a little creek, which is known as Black River which empties into the big Saucon about a mile above Hellertown, The corner stone of the dividing line between the 2 counties where the line makes a turn from a northerly, to a northeasterly course, stands right in the middle of Black River, this stone also serves as the corner where Salisbury, Upper, and Lower Saucon meet, Some of the residents there are still the descendants of those early pioneers.

Summit Lawn. another town only partly in Upper Saucon, on the summit of the Mts. Got its name from a tombstone cutter by the name of Ed. Reinbold, who built a cottage and a shop and went into business, about 60 years ago. He called his little home Summit Lawn. Quite a town now and goes by the name of Summit Lawn.

Sanark, the post of which was called Saucon St
Valley P.O. from 1841-1861. when it was discontinued
Some time after the civil war Charles Wittman
built a boarding house, and started keeping
summer boarders from Phila, and sometimes
from New York, and other points, these people
got much mail, especially most of them were
business people hence much mail, which
obliged Mr. Wittman to drive to Centre Valley
2 or 3 times daily, he getting tired of this, he
applied for a Post office, which was later
granted, The government wanted a name for
it, after some consultation, with the neighbors
what to call the place, an old retired Eng-
lishman, who stayed there several summers.
suggested that they call it Sanark, because
the location of that neighborhood reminded
him so much of his old home in England
Sanarkshire, So Sanark it was named and
is yet so to the present time but no P. O. any more
The Post office was held in Wittmans little
office, and at times that too was full of boarders
so it was held in the barn.

96 The laws were administered and upheld in the township by the following since 1848.

Justice of the peace, Andrew Wiltman 1840-1845

Philip Person to 1870, Charles E. Christ 1845 Joshua

Fry 1850, Chas. W. Cooper 1850-1855, George Blank. 1855-

1860.-1865-1870-1875-1880. Henry B. Person, 1856-1871

William H. Snyder 1875-1896, Geo. William

Brinker 1876-1885 John Walbur, Percival Fen-

stermaker, several terms, H. Rinn a long time

Alfred Huff followed Bill Snyder, Huff was fol-

lowed by Oscar Biehn followed by Charles Biehn,

Among the Citizens of the Township who served in

public positions above township officers we know of

the following, Joseph Fry in the State Legislature,

Constitutional Convention of 1837-1838, and in

Congress, Jacob Endman, State legislature, Congress

and associate judge, Dr. Thomas Cooper Cong

ress, Dr. Jesse Samuel Prothonotary and State

Legislature, Peter Cooper, deputy Surveyor

General, John Philip Wink, William Stern,

Joshua Fry, Frank B. Heller, Monroe Harwick,

H. Rinn, Frank Sichtenwalter Legislature.

97

Henry B. Person; John Dubbe of Locust Valley
County Commissioner George Blank Co. Surveyor.
Of Constables we remember those that served for
many years Henry Hagey, James Gerhard. Monroe
Weirbach, Peter Schoenberger, Rob. Mumbower.
Hotels and Public houses.

In 1748 David Owen applied for and was granted
a license to Open a tavern, where this primitive
hostelry stood is not definitely known, but must
have been on the farm of the heirs of Abraham
Heller now Isadore Selig, son in law of the
Hon. Frank B. Heller. as David Owen is not
known of having improved any other place as a
residence in the township, probably was the ^{house} tenant.
In 1750 George Bachman opened a hotel known
as the "Seven Star" on the site of the present Eagle
Hotel in Coopersburg. Heller's Tavern was
opened by a Mr. Heimly, in the Early 1800's.
This Hotel was, for a long time, besides the
small farm, operated by Amos Heller up
to his decease in the latter 80's, It was
then operated by different tenants for some
years.

88 After the estate was settled up, it was bought by a German, Eddie Miller he ran the place for several years, then he died then the widow kept on for a few years, Mrs. Miller, being a sister of "Bill" Drumboe, she sold out to him, Drumboe kept up to the time of his death. Mr. Drumboe used to be the proprietor of the Black Bear hotel in Alton town for a long time, the location of the "Black Bear" was, the location of Hess Bros. store was also the terminal of the Horse car railway of that time, the horse barn was in that location too. Prohibition knocked out the hotel, Alton Knorr became the owner after Drumboe, who now keeps a little store, About the same time that Heller's was opened an other Hotel was opened by Jacob Seider, on the present site of the William Weidner st. The election for the township was held at this place for many years, As at that time liquor was sold anytime Election, Sundays, day or night, if you had the 3 cents for a figger, consequently some high times

This Hotel was discontinued in 1831. 89

When the polling place was moved to the
Centre Valley Hotel, then held by a Mr. Shlum.

About 1845 James Will rented the place, owned
by Michael Everhard of Allentown, who also owned
the old store building, and other properties in town.
The whole voting of the Twp. had to go there to cast
their ballots including Coopersburg until its
incorporation into a borough in 1879, Dec 2.

From 1880 the Coopersburgers voted at home.

In the early 1900th the district was divided in
two districts, the Southern, and northern, the
Southern still in Centre Valley in a store, the
law now forbids polling places in hotels

The northern District in Hellertown now
Stener's Grocery store,

The Coleville Hotel was opened in 1815
by Philip Bahl. The County line runs through
the bar room, catacorner like, Therefore you
can stand in Upper Saucon and pour down
the fire water into your self if you have the
price while the dispenser of the "Bug juice"
stands in Lower Saucon.

90 Locus Valley had a hotel for some time run by a Samuel Weinberger, but it seems the Locus Valleyites, did not believe in irrigation, were it not for running a farm besides the Hotel, Sam. would have been obliged to go over the hills, some years afterwards others tried the experiment in vain Charley Brinker, was the last, Spring Valley in the South eastern end of the Twp. had a hotel, when instituted I can not tell, as I know it being operated in 1870, and before that date, by Moses Eisenhard, until his retirement, different parties operated it from time to time. It is still a going concern, now a Mr. Sloyer Prop. Friedensville had 2 hotels during the mining boom, what was the old hotel is still going, the second one died a natural death. These are the old time Hotels as far as I know, others, have sprung up from time to time, Such as the Windsor in Centre Valley, The Maple north of Centre Valley which was the School house before the building of the Consolidated School house, and others that have gone into decay.

Mills, Stores, Distilleries, Tanneries etc,

91

George Jewitz appears to have been the owner of a mill prior to 1752, now the Geisinger mill, which was in the Geisinger family for 3 generations — Erdman & Geisinger, Erdman dropped out at his demise, Then Jacob Geisinger Sr. took it over alone until he retired, then, Geisinger Bros. Clayton and Edwin. Then James J. Geisinger, then Geisinger & Son, after the death of James, the son, Charles took over until his death, when his son Stanley took over, but some how he could not make a go out of it, so it passed into other hands, the old mill passed out of existence after serving the neighbor hood for nearly 2 centuries. It is still called the old mill, but no grinding is done, it serves as a gin mill, etc.

Another mill was built at Centre Valley at an early date, was first used as a stamping mill to crush and press out the oil of the flax seed, the oil being Linseed oil, and the pressed cakes were ground for stock feed, Linseed meal. During the Civil war and sometime afterwards Molasses was made from sugar cane there.

Another mill, now on the boundary of
Coopersburg and Upper Saucon, was an old mill
called Stoppe's mill, which was used for custom
grinding, and carding wool, now abandoned,
About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down the creek from Stoppe mill,
Mr. Sandie had a factory run by water power
with lathe to turn out different articles such
as rungs for chairs, bed posts, table legs, mauls,
handles, spokes for wagon wheels, hoe handles,
also wooden rakes, also some bending work
done, this building was later used for carpet
weaving, by Charles Beck, now dismantled,
Another mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Centre Valley was
called Young's mill, last operated by John M.
But now dismantled, this mill had
one story, much business, good water power
more than any other mill along the line having
more fall, using a 18 foot water wheel,
Another mill known as Stauffer's mill, between
the Blue Buckle, and Centre Valley, last op-
erated by Jim. Stroud, at the present time
owned by Rev - Illick who is making
a dwelling out of it — 1946

Another Mill between Centre Valley and 93
Spring Valley known as Sandie's mill, Long
discontinued, this mill did an immense
amount^{of} business in Flour, during the Civil war
Mr. ^{Peter} Sandie paid as high as \$3.50 a bushel for
wheat, being close to the Railroad, facilities for
transportation were good, the Company even built
a siding, to load the flour, and other by products
of the mill into Freight Cars, Flour sold for \$16 ^{per bbl} \$8,
all these four going mills were on the Little Saucon.
Prior to 1773 Henry Kooker built a grist and saw
mill on the site which is called Dillingers mill,
near Limeport, now operated by a Mr. Kobalt,
David Owen operated a saw mill and a hat
factory, on the site which is now Mast's saw
mill and cider factory now Standard in 1770.
Another mill between Standard and Sanark called
Richards mill, was the only mill equipped to
make buck wheat flour in the town, this mill
was known as the "Gewitter Muehl" They had to
depend much on thunder showers for power, This
mill saw its finish in the glorious moon shine
days. when it went up in smoke.

9th From thence on there were no mills on the Big Saukunk till down to Spring Valley where there is a mill still in operation, known as Eckardt Mill, the reason, not enough fall. These were the all the mills on the Big Saueon, known.
x Another venture in the milling business was Charles Wittman, who built an immense building of Stone at the base of the Schuylkill Mt. with the intention of running it by steam. He went to Philadelphia to a friend for financial aid, The friend said Mr. Wittman, On the other side of the mountain they are running by water power, on this side of the Mt. they do the same, how in the world do you expect to make a go out of it, in between by running with Steam, Wittman had all kinds of figures showing all the amount of work he could perform, but the friend said nothing doing. Well anyhow he got some help somewhere and got the mill going but not very long, the overhead exceeded the income, the neighbors smiled and claimed that every time the engine puffed, a nickel flew up the chimney.
Olmsted. ST. 1880

This venture was a complete failure, Mr. 95

Wittman was 1 hundred years ahead of time
and lost his all. The machinery was sold
for a song, the building, stone walls 3 ft thick
was never again used for any other purpose.
The walls standing there for a century, were
finally torn down crushed up to build roads.

John Philip Wint operated a tannery on the
farm owned by Wainfield Stephens. Andreas
Kurtz, another on the farm owned by Peter
Holler and Andreas Wint. A third in
Centre Valley where the Windsor Hotel now
stands. A fourth tannery was located in
Coopersburg, and a fifth in Locust Valley.
The one at Locust Valley survived all the
others being operated by John Tubbs, until
the turn of the present century. No more.
Peter Knepley opened up a store in the Hall
of Kellers Tavern soon after its erection
Solomon Beck, another one in Coopersburg N20.
John Seider another one about the same time
opposite Seiders School house.

96 Early Store in Upper Sanborn continued
Charles Willman opened a store in Sanark
in the early 18⁰⁰ - after Willman several parties
conducted store there for a while, some time the
store was unoccupied by ~~business~~ they from
Socust Valley had the store for some years
then ~~business~~ Ulmer for about 12 or 15 years at
the turn of the century, The Sanark P. O. was
kept there too served by the Star Route man
from Coopersburg, via Socust Valley. Since post
Standard, Sanark, Mountainville to Allentown
"Jake" Eckman served this Route for many years
he used an old time Stage Coach, carried pas-
~~sengers~~^{sengers}, Freight, etc, before the trolley lines
were established, he had quite a lucrative
business, but came the trolley car, knocked
out that business, After Ulmer quit Lewis
Trexler held store for some time, then a change
was made, the Star route man, made house
to house deliveries, the Socust Valley, Standard
and Sanark, Post offices, were discontinued
and Trexler quit, Mountainville not being
included in the city of Allentown need no P. O.

Sentry Valley too had a store at an early 97
date, located where now Charles Krause keeps a
gas station and garage, Michael Eberhard owned
the building, besides the hotel, he also owned
some lands, which from time to time were sold
as building lots, Jacob Jacoby ran the store for
a long time, besides a huckster route to Phila.
As there were no creameries in those days all
farmers made butter, besides they had eggs,
poultry, fruits in season, wild rabbits and
wild pigeons in their season, were sent by the
barrel to Phila, also nuts such as Chestnuts
shell bark hickory nuts, Plums pears etc.
Then on the return he brought back a load of
goods of every description to sell in the store
Often people needed things not exactly in his
line, they ordered what they wanted, and the
next trip he brought it along, Thus an ex-
change was going on all along, not much
money being handled, After the Railroad
was built the business in butter slackened
some, some farmers started sending their
milk to Phila. Continued

98 An old man used to tell me of these
trips, which was interesting, roads were not
too good, some time wagons broke down, horses
taken sick, and God knows what not, and
besides, the weather was almost unbearable on
the day of the trip roads drifted etc, In Summers
heat, in Winter cold, rain, hail, or snow, the
freight had to go through, The man was a driver
of this outfit for some years, He said that Jacoby
had 1 cent profit on each pound of butter or each
dozen eggs, other goods accordingly, and made
money. He said now a days when you bring butter
to the store the Clerk takes it down into the cellar
next minute comes a customer buys your butter
or eggs the same, charges 5¢ profit, and com-
plains, that there is no more money in the business.
After Jacoby, the store was run by Oche & Wink,
for some years, then Oche went out of the partner-
ship, and Wink went it alone for 5 or 6 years
After Wink, the Plymmer Bros. John and Thomas,
took a try at it, stood it for a few years
then they closed out

The Glymer Bros. were followed by Jacob Smith, 99
He held the store for a few years, he was a shrewd
businessman and made some money, but he did
not like the location, he was from Heller town and,
there was a chance of opening a store in that
town, so he sold out to Frank Mullen, Mullen
was the last store keeper in that building, in
1885 Maria Eberhard of Allentown a daughter
of Michael Eberhard, built a new and bigger
building on the corner of the Phila. Pike and
Station Avenue Frank Mullen moved into
the new building, later bought the store build-
ing and the dwelling house adjoining, Mullen
kept on until the time of his demise, his
son Claude took over for a few years, not liking
business he quit, now the building stands there
imply only a reminder of the Old Mullen Store
Hardee Mullen Son of Frank, had a clothing
factory on the second floor of the store, it was a
good going concern, so in a few years more room
was necessary, then he built a bigger building
across the Railroad, a few more years in busi-
ness he died an early death end of factory.

Spring Valley Store

At Spring Valley there is a store dating from early days long conducted by a W. Schleifer.

Another old store was located at Standard kept by Charles Erdman until his death then by his son Harvey Erdman, who later sold out to a Mr. Deutch, where the store is operated by his son in law Lloyd P. Ahl.

Another store in Locust Valley operated long before the Civil war, during or before the war a new store building was built.

The old building was of frame construction, was sold to Charles Humblower, who in 1861

moved it to the north side of the Apple butter hill, where

it is still standing and in good condition, it was occupied by Mr. Humblower, up to the time of his death.

then by his son John Humblower for 50 yrs, he

then sold it to Solon J. Schmoyer, who is the present owner, This building was differently constructed

from frame buildings now a days in stead of a lot of studding it was built like an old time barn, corner posts every joint mortised and pegged the weather boarding put on up and

dam, in stead of horizontal, in stead of laths, it was lined out with stone and lime mortar, and the plastering put on this stone wall, about 25 years ago Mr. Spumlower put on old Dutch siding, right over the old upright siding, in the modern way, with a coat of paint it still looks like new.

The Locust Valley Store had different occupants but most of them held on for a long time for instance, Peter W. are held on until his retirement from old age; Then Elmer Earl took over, is there yet he and the Son^{are} doing a thriving business, in the store, as well as attending the market in Bethlehem, taking there and selling the stuff which the farmers bring to the store in exchange for general merchandise, such as butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, berries, nuts, and all kinds of garden produce. I did not intend to mention the stores of later days from time to time, But one more store of the old variety in Coopersburg, for a long time Amos Haring Store, Back Hambold Store now occupied by Menno Wismer, on Main St along side of the First National Bank of Coopersburg,

102 Distillence, Bider presses etc.

The early settlers soon provided for orchards of Apples, also plum trees, peaches, Cherry trees grew wild but they soon improved them by grafting, The settlers later coming brought along seeds, also grafts of different fruits, Apples were soon in abundance, so soon apple jack making was started, how they contrived to get stills at such an early date is hard to understand, even before they had apples of much account they were making whiskey out of rye and corn, there were 3 or 4 such stills in the township, The Surplus grain was hard to dispose of, the only way was to haul it to Phila. on the poor roads of that time so most of what was not needed for food, was made into Whisky, which was easier to transport and there was always a good market for the stuff, Whiskey was cheap, 28 to 30 cents per gallon in barrel lots, but Apple Jack was different, I have been told by old people, that their Father took a big Conestoga wagon body ^{load} of apples to the still and got a barrel of Apple Jack in return, which taken to Phila. brought the princely sum of money \$35.00

The Distilling of Apple and other fruits, also grain
was done on the same principle, as the milling of
grain, the miller took toll so much per bushel that
is he had a measure holding about one tenth of a
bushel was called a toll, so for every bushel he took
one toll; A story was going the rounds of a miller who
was not to be trusted too far. had 3 or 4 sons helping
around in the mill at times, when starting to grind
the Farmers grist, the old man would ask, "John
tusht gemul deht," that is in English did you take
the toll out, John replied he wasnt sure any more
if he did, Well John if you are not sure "Mulder
nochamol" toll again, Next Jake was around
he asked Jake the same question, Jake was not
sure, so the same proceedings, Next Jim was asked
he was not sure so he tolled again, whether it was
that bad we do not know but we do ~~not~~ know
that, that certain Miller yearly Slaughtered 10
or 12 fat pigs averaging over 400 lbs. each, But
like a little boy once said I know that the miller
Kills fat pigs but I dont ^{know} whose grain he feeds.
 Distillerie Continued

104 Distilleries. Cider making. Apple butter cooking etc.
The distiller to had a certain measure of which he
took out of each gallon of Whiskey 1 measure. Whiskey
was sold at the still by the quart, gallon or barrel
a quart usually costing 10 cents if it was a year or 2
old 8 cents when new. a gallon from 30-35 cents
according to age, by the barrel from 28^c to 30 cents.
Whiskey was sold at the taverns at 3 cts per smaller
with a rat tail cigar thrown in, they called it a
smaller, but standing a side of a present day glass
of whiskey, you would call the smaller the daddy, and
the present day glass the baby. Whiskey was also sold
in the General store before the Civil war at 3 cents
a drink, or 12^{cents} a quart, store shopping was mostly
done by the lady of the house, as the woman folks of
those days did not patronize the Taverns. so those
that were so inclined took theirs at the store, if
they did not smoke the store man gave them a
cigar to take home to hubby. The good ^{woman} also often
remembered hubby by bringing along a gal. fa him.
The Civil war changed this, money had to be raised
some way, so Whiskey had to help pay for the music

Cider Making and Apple Butter Cooking 103

Not all the apples were used for Apple Jack, Lots of Apple butter was made, many sweet apples were then raised, and if possible mostly sweet apples were used for the cider, and also for the Snitz. About 2 bbls. of Cider and 5 or 6 bu. of Sweet apples were cooked together which took from 20-24 hours, longer if more Cider was used, some people even used 3 barrels of Cider the more Cider the more apple butter, Big Cider presses were scattered around in different neighbor hoods where each patron had to help himself. with the use of a horse the crushing was done, after crushing the pressing was also done by horse power by means of a powerful screw, this was done the day before the Apple butter party the Cider had to be fresh and sweet before fermentation had started, the snitzing too was done the evening before the neighbors would come young and old, after the snitzing was done, some old time fiddler would tune up his old fiddle and the frolic would last in the ^{to} the very small house of the morning, Cider was much drank during the Winter when hard or intoxicating so to say.

Birch oil distillers, Breweries.
After most of the original forests had been lumbered off from the Hillylands Birch started to grow in large quantities, almost exclusively of all other kinds of wood, so parties started to distill the young birch wood for the oil it contained, in different parts of the Township, this was quite a lucrative proposition for some years, but about the turn of the century most of the birch growth had played out, and in the mean time, other woods got ahead of the birch, such as Chestnut, Chestnut oak, Black oak, Maple, Ash, etc, so that ended the enterprise of birch oil distilling. The oil was worth \$2.50 a quart and sometimes still more.

About 1885, a German by the name of Captain Anthony Iten, he being a Captain during the Civil war came from Phila. and built and equipped a brewery, and started brewing a drink, calling it by the name "Iten's Valley Weiss Beer". It was supposed to be a soft drink was bottled and sold at hotels, stores, and

went at Sunday School picnics at 5 Cents ""
a bottle, But as being soft it would put our
friend Lager Beer to shame, At the Brewery it
was 5 cents a schooner but that was a schooner
it contained 1 qt. It was soon discontinued
at Sunday School picnics, to much fight in it.
but at hotels it went good, also much drinking
was done at the Brewery, which was very object-
tionable to many of the church going people also
more so to the Methodists who held a camp-
meeting on the top of the Chestnut^{hill} every year, so
one night fire broke out, the whole works went
up in flames, the origin of the fire was never de-
termined, and was never rebuilt, Captain Sten
lost his all, He had made application for
fire insurance, some time previous to the fire,
but was not in possession of the Policy as yet
so he got no insurance, The brewery was located
west of the Blue Church in a little Valley formed
by Apple butter hill and Chestnut Hill, Captain Sten
lies buried at the Blue Church, A neat little
monument marks his resting place, showing that he
served the country of his adoption in its direst need.
Sleep Soldier Sleep.

108 Lime Kilns, Brick yard, or mines, etc.

The whole Valley of Saucon Upper & Lower is underlain with lime stone, The settlers soon perceived that their lands needed lime, so lime was burned on many farms, there were upwards of 30 such Kilns scattered around the township where lime was burned every fall, and spring, some farmers had plenty limestone, but no kilns, they took them to the nearest kiln and burned their lime there, and some even burned lime by piling the stone in big piles, and burning it that way, There were 2 Mills operated by Enos Edman, as a commercial enterprise, one at Centre Valley, the other one on the old Jacob Edman farm, The lime which was not sold in the neighborhood, was hauled with 4 horse teams to Upper Bucks Co. as they have no lime stone he had an immense trade down that way, Lime port, part of which is in Saucon took an immense trade in lime, After Phosphate had been introduced, the use of lime gradually died out, at present there is not one kiln going in the Twp. But of late farmers are again getting lime bones (one),

There was a brickyard in Centre Valley, going long before the Civil War. It was started on the land of Samuel Kauffman, for a few years, then abandoned. Then Isaac Byner started one on a bigger scale it was a good going concern, all the brick houses in Centre Valley, and Coopersburg built prior to 1900 were from that kiln, also many buildings in outlying districts, after Isaac Byner's death his son Milton Byner ran the works for some years. The brick were molded by hand, the clay was mixed by horse power, the bricks were partly dried on a floor by the sun. then piled in shade to dry thoroughly, when they were set in a kiln of 80 thou and capacity and burned with wood fire which took 1 week. 3000 bricks was called a good days work, Then brick making machines became fashion, one started at Bingen in Lower Saucon, which easily made 25-30 thousand a day, with coal they were burned in 3 or 4 days. Centre Valley could not compete with them, so this industry was closed forever.

Ochre mill near Spring Valley

There was a Paint Mill west of Spring Valley about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west on the line of the Phila & Reading railroad, operated by different parties, they made Yellow Ochre and Burnt Ochre which was brownish in color, they used the clay which was composed of the mud from the ore mine, which was the mud from the washing, which flowed into big dams, after it was dry it made good paint. But finally the supply was exhausted, End of the Paint Mill on the Saucon. One Jacob Reichard was the last operator, he also was a cooper by trade, he made the barrels, to ship the ochre, to distant points. He told me that many a car load he shipped to Spice factories, the yellow went in to Mustard, the brown in to Cinnamon. No wonder prepared Mustard was sold at 10 cts a quart.

There was a chain of Iron ore beds from Spring Valley to Limeport following the course of the Big Saucon only a few followed the course of the little Saucon.

Ore Mines of Saucon

III

What was called the Hint Mine about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Centre Valley, The Peter B Bell ^{mine} west of Centre, and the Edman Mine, northwest of Centre Valley, were the only ones that drained the Little or Southern branch of the Saucon, all the rest were in the watershed of the Big Saucon, and I don't believe there was one that was over three quarters of a mile from the creek. The Such Mine, was the farthest from the creek, Then the Yeager and Young Mine about a half mile, the Taylor mines about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile all the rest were close or bordering the creek. The further a mine was away from the course of the creek the poorer it was petered out, only pockets so to say. These mines brought a great influx of foreigners to this Valley Irish and Germans mostly, a few Swedes, some Poles, and a few Danes, The Germans and the Irish did not stall very well together so mostly the Germans stuck to one hole and the Irish ran to another, Pay day was once a month when many a fight was staged off.

112. Many of these Strangers boarded around with farmers and other families who could take a boarder or two, many boarded themselves in shacks some had families and established themselves homes and their decendents some of them are still in the township, but the floaters were scattered to every Point of the Compass. The panic of the seventies about wiped out the ore mining business in this township. After the Panic some small contractors made a try at it, but with little success, the rich mines in Cuba, and the discovery of the Rich Mines in Minnesota knocked out the mining business in these parts. The Hauling of the ore to the wharf at Centre Valley where all the ore were loaded into Cars, until the building of the Saucon Valley Rail road, even the Zinc ore from Friedensville was shipped from there, at the beginning, later on only the ore from out lying mines were shipped from that Wharf. This was another great business, The teams were composed of 4 - to 6 - and even 8 horse teams, The roads at that time were in a poor condition especially in the spring time, The hauling was paid by the ton, Therefore over loading was

often the rule, Nobody not having lived 113.
in this era can half imagine the condition
Wagons often stuck in the mud up to the axle
drivers, cracking the long snake whips, with a
report of Revolver shots, drivers cursing to
high heaven. This was certainly a hard life, but
they helped each other out, but it cost a lot of
horses and many broken down wagons, and broken
harnesses, the saddlere trade was good in those
days, each teamster liked to boast of the heavy
loads he could haul, but it did not pay, bridges
were broken down, roads got in a terrible con-
dition etc. And sad to relate, I do not know of
a single one of those teamsters that did not die
poor, except he followed a better vocation after-
wards, such as farming or lumbering, the rest
spent their last days "over the hills," With the
exception of a few, they were hard drinkers.
well they got that much fun out of it any
way, I asked Old Sam Henninger, how come
all the rest of the teamsters were hard drinkers
except you? he smiled as he answered, I drink
a quart and a pint of a morning bitter, that lasts
for the whole day,

144 Hardships, early occupations of the Pioneers.
Naturally the first settlers in this country had to en-
dure many hardships, having to pass through a
large strip of country still unoccupied by settlers
between them and Phila. Over those unoccupied
regions there were no roads, only Paths and
Indian trails. The settlers put up temporary huts
covered with bark, leaves, dirt etc, as some shelter
some even lived under rocks or caves if they
found any, and some found shelter with families
that had come earlier, they soon hunted out a place
that suited them, they always sought out a place
at or near a spring for locating their hut, after
that was built, they marked off a tract of land
by marking trees along the lines around it. Some
marked off large tracts some times from 400 - 600
acres, but they soon got notice, they had to pay
for the land, which they refused for a long time
claiming that the agents told them that they
could have the land free gratis if they
would only come and settle on it, after some
argument they started to make application
for warrants, asking for from 50 to over 100 acres.

The rules were that after a settler had found ¹¹³
a site that suited his fancy, and was unoccu-
pied, to make application for a warrant, which
was granted by the proprietaries upon the con-
dition that the settler pay a certain percent
as purchase money. the price of land was 15 pounds
10 shillings per hundred acres with 6% allowance
for roads later on, thus the settler paid for 100
acres, and got 106 acres. In U. S. money this am-
ounted to \$41.33 or \$4.13 per acre. During the Indian
troubles in 1762 and 1763 the price dropped down to
9 pounds or \$24 per hundred or 2.40 per acre. After taking
out a warrant the settler had a presumptive title to his
lands, the warrant was really an instrument giving
the Surveyor General authority to survey the tract
asked for by the settler, then at the convenience of
the settler he could pay the balance, which some-
times happened not till after 15 or 20 years, then
and not sooner did the settler get a deed patent
Thus the settler was in full enjoyment of his
lands for many years with out making settlement.

116 Some of the settlers never made settlement, but sold his warrant to a second party at a good price, and located in some other place. Some settlers later on wished for more land took out another Warrant or even two or three, before settling up the first warrant. This looseness was permitted by the Proprietaries to encourage more Colonization. After gaining possession the Settler went at it with might and main to clear land for agriculture. The first duty of the settler was to clear a space for a house and garden. The permanent houses were built of logs, the interstices between were filled up between with saplings and clay, if no clay was obtainable any kind of mud or even cow dung would serve its purpose to keep out the cold of winter, the roof was thatched with straw, later boards or split shingles. About the same model was used for all the houses in the neighborhood. The houses were $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. On the ground floor there were 2 rooms. the larger was the kitchen and dining room, and for all general purposes. The smaller was a bedroom, which opened to a still smaller room called the "Hammer" which was without a window

This small room was used by the "Boss" and "the good Hans frau" as a bedroom. In the kitchen was a large fire place, in the partition between the two rooms and a large stone chimney reared itself from the middle of the roof. On the right hand a bake oven was inserted into the fire place and chimney, In the loft over the oven was the smoke house for drying meat. The loft was all one room reached by a ladder, used by the children as a bed room, where many a pillow fight was staged off before retiring, the loft was also used for storing grain, flax, teas herbs etc. Small windows with four panes of glass, but oftimes instead of glass, greased paper was used, were let into the walls. Heavy doors made of planks guarded from outside assaults by the Red men. In the loft were loop holes, to repel the attacks of Savage Indians. The furniture was simple and roughly made out of logs, consisted heavy boards for a table, and several rude benches, and bedsteads. They next began building barns also of logs, and other out buildings, and the same time clearing more land. Thrashing floors were made of clay beaten down hard, since the thrashing was done with flails.

185 Rye or Buckwheat was raised for the first 2
crops followed by wheat or corn. Corn was their most
valuable crop as a food crop for man and beast, the
corn could be eaten in the milk or roasting stage, also
dried for winter use, the ripe corn was also made into
a meal, Indian fashion, by stamping it in a stone
mortar, the fodder green or dried was fodder for the stock,
rye and buckwheat was used for flour for making bread.
If mills were available, which was often a journey of
50 or 60 miles, The first few years their main dish was
Corn mush, game and fish. The creeks were teeming
with fish and the forests were full of game, Deer, Bear,
wild turkeys, ducks, grouse, quail, doves, Rabbits, ground
hogs, squirrels, Wild Geese etc. were in abundance. Flour
was the scarcest article, owing to break neck roads
could only bring a small quantity at a time on
horse back, Rye flour was exclusively used for home
consumption as wheat was the only commodity they
had passing current as money. Flax was also raised
but only in such quantity as needed for clothing
which with wool was the only material used,
which was spun by the women and woven by the
women and older children.

The greatest want was clothing, those they 119
brought from Europe were soon worn out, Skins of wild
animals, served some purpose, they bartered with the
Indians for buckskin which they paid for with corn,
or beans, buck skin hunting shirts and beaver skin caps
were much in fashion, They bought some goods in Phila.
used for sails which was very coarse, and cold
in winter and it cost money, and their supply of
the coin was running low, so they started raising
flax, later they also raised sheep, the wool was
interwoven with flax, Spinning began early in the
fall and continued till spring, some spinning up
and increased until about every tenth home had a
loom. and some warm garments were made from
wool alone, The mixed cloth was called, half
linen, or Linsey woolsey, the all flax was called
linen, was used for summer wear such as mens
shirts, bed sheets, Feather bed ticks, pillows etc.
Some of the settlers had learned trades
in the old country, hence there were Tailors,
Black Smiths, Carpenters, furniture makers
Masons, millers, Shoe makers. Weavers etc
which made the settlement quite independent,

120 Physicians were wanting for many years. The strong human nature helped itself. A few domestic remedies such as teas, roots, and herbs were all they had for medicines. Honey and whiskey also was a good remedy for colds, chills etc. Fevers were very common and were treated with soups and patience.

Boots & Shoes were another headache for the first few years, But they walked barefooted the greater part of the year, and sometimes they could barter with the Indians for moccasins, Boots could be bought in Phila. but high in price and hard to get, to go to Phila took 5 or 6 days all they needed was got there, and all the products they wished to exchange for money were taken there. When children were born some old ladies in the neighborhood acted as mid wives because of the absence of Doctors. Before their churches were built they buried their dead on their own land, hence the many old farm cemeteries found on the farms of which we know the following in Upper Saucon township —

Old Cemeteries that were known as farms 124

One on the Farm of the late Joseph Wittman deceased, in
Sime port. one on the farm of John J. Trepler, another
on the farm of Peter W. Sell now Thomas Sell, this
one was located right along the road between the
house and the road, I well remember that one there
were stones erected, but the inscriptions were illeg-
ible, now removed, another one on the farm of
Peter B. Sell, the former Sol. Greenwalt farm.
not obliterated, some stones, but no inscription
other wise in bad shape. Probably people of the
Bergenstock, and Fuchs family and may be
some neighbors, as Bergenstock was the Reformed
Minister, and the German Reformed people held
Services there for some years before joining in
with the Lutheran congregation at the Blue Church,
another one on the farm of James Reinhard, later
Edwin Reinhard, no markers, but not disturbed
since the place is such a God forsaken corner
of a field so rocky that nobody ever cared to
clear it, the place is the home of the Ground
hogs. Years ago Ed. Reinhard found a human
skull there that the ground had dug out (over)

122 Whether the skull was of a white person or Indian is not known, I had seen the skull, it was still in very good preservation, full set of teeth. Another one on the farm^t Nathan Weaver formerly the Joe. Frank farm near the road leading from Sanark to Friedensville, about 50 yds east, of the Residence of Samuel Smith the plow-maker, this cemetery was in a fair condition as I remember it when yet a little boy, more than a dozen stones, no inscriptions. When Weaver got possession he cleaned it up. another one on the farm of Solomon Morey, now owned by a Miss Hellender a decendent of the Moreys, entirely obliterated, Another one on the farm of Solomon Hartman dec. now the Jersey Zinc Co. was in a good condition when I saw it last, surrounded by a substantial stone wall and most graves marked with neat tombstones, notable inscriptions, a clause in the will of the settler Jacob Hartman, the friear of the Hartmans required that the old burial place be kept in proper shape, clean, and repaired for ever, whether the Zinc Co. will keep up the contracts is to be seen.

Characteristics of the German settlement Saucon 123

The people who settled the Saucon, were religious, sober, honest, and industrious people, and were therefore fitted to settle a new country, They were peaceful and friendly with the Indians, the Indians plaited baskets, made moccasins, showed them how to plant corn etc. receiving in return from their White neighbors the necessaries of life, while the children of both played and grew up together, After the defeat of Braddock in 1753 in the French and Indian war. the murderous instincts of the Indians was aroused They started to murder, scalp, and tomahawk settlers in the upper end of the County, although they never harmed the settlers of the Saucon yet they became scared, and relations were less neighborly, It was customary for the settler before retiring, rifle in hand, to ascend some high point near his home looking for burning cabins, There is no record of any Indian ever harming or molesting any white person in Saucon. It was often related by old people that a small band of Indians came up the Saucon Creek, with pack and sack every spring camping for a week or so on a trail crossing the creek

124 South of Friedensville, they would hunt and fish, and go around visiting the white neighbors looking if there was any trading to be done, after that they would move up the creek to the head waters where they were lost and heard of no more until fall about the time when the corn was in the roasting stage, that too was the time when the farmers were burning lime, the Indians loved to hang around those lime kilns and roast corn, which the farmers freely gave them, but they always gave something in return, some tobacco to the children, such as moccasins or perhaps baskets or ornaments made of shells etc. when satisfied they departed down the creek towards their winter home a big Village at the confluence of the Saucon into the Lehigh river near what is now called Freemansburg, Their Village they called Saucunk or something that sounded like Saucunk, Some of these Indians even could talk Dutch, a certain farmer while plowing, finding turtles he would save them, turtles were a delicacy to them. an Indian the settler called him Joe. would soon come around and ask —

Well John hock Shill rotta fanga.

123

One spring they came up the creek and were in an ugly mood, had their faces smeared with war paint and were murmuring and growling among them selves, they did not stop of this time, and were never seen or heard after this, but nobody was harmed yet the settlers were scared. The finest toma hawk, that I possess I found at one of these lime kilns, which now are obliterated. The settlers were very sober and religious till after the Revolutionary War. After their Return from the war, the condition of the soldiers was greatly changed, many of those who served in the war lost their habit of steady toil, after the excitement of a soldiers life did not feel like working on the farm, or at the anvil or bench, many had become habituated to the excessive use of strong drink. Whisky being plenty nearly every farmer distilling his own Whisky or apple jack, and selling to any one that wanted to buy, much drunkenness was caused among the people for a long time, people thought they could not perform a days work without all the Whisky to drink they wanted.

126 After the civil war a tax was laid on all distilled liquors, which eased drinking a little for a while whisky went up to 10¢ a drink with a beer for a wash down. \$1.40 to \$2.00 a gallon, more beer was used, but there was a tax on beer too, much grumbling and growling, but people drank it any way, but much less was handed out to the day labourers, except during Haying and Harvesting most farmers bought 2 or 3 gallons which had to reach for the season, a morning bottle, a drink at 9 o'clock lunch, another at the 4 o'clock lunch after supper around 6 o'clock another figger, then to work again till sundown which was the custom, but with some it went till the stars were out, I remember working for a farmer who made that a habit, When another boy working there remarked, "Harvey I see stars", "you will see more before we get through" said the farmer, "not many more said the boy" stuck his fork in the ground and went home

With the easing off, of giving Whiskey 127
all a man wanted to drink, the custom of giving
breakfast also died out, so instead of the laborer
being at the farm at daybreak, when the big pot
bellied bottle stood in the pump troughs to greet
him, took a morning litter, and off to work, till
the farm bell at the house called for breakfast
around 6 O'clock, he took his breakfast at home
started to work around half past 6, Next the cus-
tom of handing out 4 O'clock lunch died a slow
death, Supper around 6 often later even sometime
7 O'clock, but no more work after supper

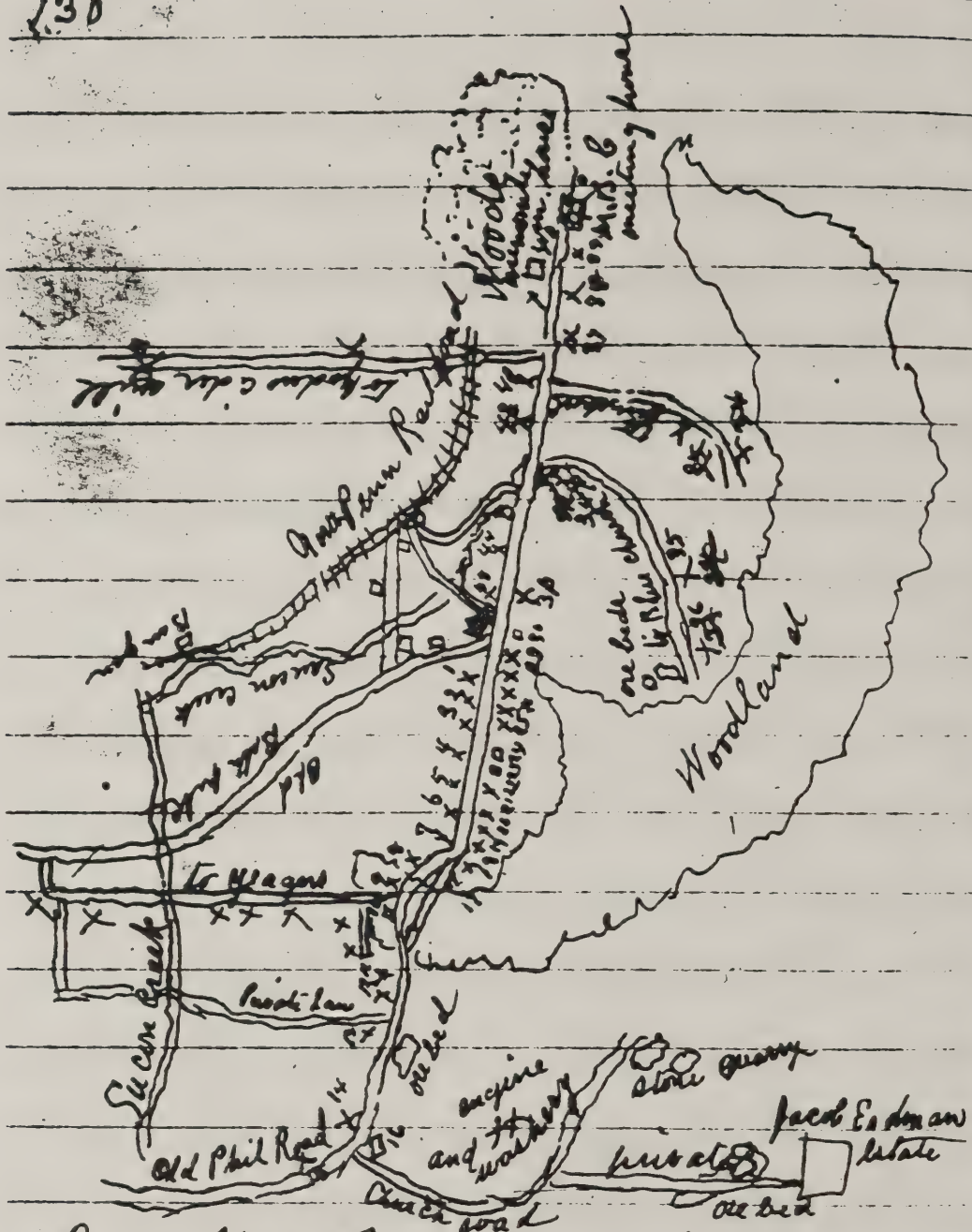
Later on the 9 O'clock lunch too died a natu-
ral death, With the advent of more and more
machinery, the day laborers had to seek new past-
ures, no more of handing out meals and drinks
the few that still hung on to help out a few
days in seasons of haying, harvesting, thrashing
and corn husking brought their own lunch

Started work at half past ⁶ lunch at 11.30

Quit at 5.30, no more mid day Siesta, as
was the custom in other days, "Die Ruhe Stund"
they called it lasted about an hour and a half

As time wore on the people got used to the price of hard liquor, the younger generation not knowing any thing else drinking increased alarmingly, taxes increased from time, more stringent laws were passed, higher licenses were required etc. but this still did not put the brakes on, drinking increased, Temperance organizations, tried their best, agitation to stop off the traffic was no go. local option was tried in different communities, nothing doing, the aid took to other pastures, State wide prohibition was tried in some states but no success, most States voted it down not wanting to loose the revenue, the states voting liquor out lost all that revenue while the states voting wet were gaining immensely. Finally National Prohibition was tried out that put the Ki Bosh on the works, moonshine distilleries in almost every fence corner, about every fourth house had a little still, big factories sprung up like mushrooms in a rainy morning then high

jacking that is one party tried to put down the other
 the one by force took the others goods at point of
 gun and destroyed his still and mash, buildings
 were burned down some times the inmates cruelly
 treated, Pandemonium reigned, many murders
 were committed, some under the guise of Revenue
 agents raided the smaller fellows,
 destroying their works intimidating them to
 pay large sums of money besides, so as to keep
 them out of jail. Revenue agents were crooked
 most of them anyhow, The big guy got away with
 it by paying the agent a certain amount as
 hush money every once in a while. The little
 guy went to jail for a year or 2 besides paid
 a fine of \$1000. Buckle or more, The era of
 Prohibition was worse for the time it lasted
 than all the Indian raids, fights, and
 massacres, ever staged of in Lehigh, Berks,
 Northampton, Berks, Carbon, & Schuylkill Counties
 This fool law was abolished in 1933. in
 Roosevelt's first administration, Inaugurated
 in 1920 in Wilson's administration. The
 woman's suffrage law also passed in his reign.



Bentley Valley Pa as I found it 75 years ago
as well as I can remember. Starting at Will's
Hotel going north towards Allentown, This Hotel building
was owned by Mike Eberhard of Allentown also
the Store and much of the land west of the Saw
con creek later cut up in building lots and
sold to the inhabitants of that time.

John Wilt kept the Hotel over 40 years 131
also the Post office and was the polling place
for the whole Township until the township was
divided in two polling districts Northern and
Southern, Mr Wilt Retired at the age of 80 years
When his Son John took over and bought the
property from Maria Eberhardt daughter of
Mike, and Frank Mullen bought the Store property,
After John Wilt's death the old Sand mark was
removed for ever, No 1. lived Isaac Gynen who
was the owner and operator of the brick works
north of town, this is now the site of Dr. W. J.
Sawright, No 2. the then residence of Benjamin
Gerr, a teamster for the ore mines later the
residence of Charles Seibert ^{a stone mason} now Wm. Young,
No 3, then the residence of Godfrey Weirbach
a miner, now the Wm. Sell, No 4 a brick resi-
dent built of bricks of the Zeiner manufacture a
Carpenter by trade also a drafted Civil war Vet.
No 5. a frame dwelling occupied by Milton A Zeiner
a long time School master also book agent also
for a time post master of Centre Valley P.O. and
preacher for the Menonite in Christ Church,

(132) and a dairy farmer on his fathers farm
about a half block north east of Wills hotel now
owned by Wallace J. Souright. No 6. a brick
residence built by Benjamin Swartz who was for
a long time occupied as a wheelwright in Centre
valley he built the heavy wagons used to trans-
port the heavy machinery of the big engine "Pres-
ident," from Bethlehem to Friedensville, Imagine as
14 mules were required to haul some loads, parts of
the parts of the monster, no 1 horse buggies would do.
No. 7 another house of brick similar to no 7. built
by Johnathan Swartz, a brother, occupied that time
by Mary Sandis and her son Oscar Wint she was
a grass widow her husband Jim Wint shipped out
to Kansas, she made a living by doing sewing and
dress making, now occupied by Jimmy Geissinger,
No 8. A frame house built by Johnathan Swartz for
Christiana Buck who lost her husband in the Small
Pox epidemic, he left a widow, one crippled daughter and
Amanda also a daughter, who was also made a
widow through the epidemic she was married to a
man named Kessler, with one son Henry Kessler
she soon remarried to William Rumbold, the son

Henry died when about 17 years of age, They remained
 with the Mother all her life and their lives, the
 Mother made a living with her crippled daughter by Spin-
 ning flax and wool and Knitting for others, and a
 princely sum of 4 dollars a month relief from the
 County, No 9. a brick house around the bend of the
 old Phila. road about a half block from No 8. a
 brick house occupied by ^{Enoe} — Behringer who worked
 at the Lower Mill, Then Henry Weisel a stone
 mason Grand father of Bob. Weisel in Corpusburg.
 he lived there until he had to retire on account of old
 age and blindness. the place was then bought by
 Isaac Seith, carpenter, until death, Dorsey Kauffman
 Seith, occupied the place until a few years ago.
 No 9. part stone part brick dwelling was occupied by
 John Horlacher a currier that is one who puts the
 finishing touch on leather I remember when passing by
 there when I was a little shaver, when 50 to 60 hides
 were hanging on racks around his shop to dry.
 this place was occupied for some time by Dr. John
 Harvey Sowlight he being married to the daughter
 John Horlacher, Anna Catherine Horlacher

Hence Mr. Horlacher, was the Grandfather of Wallace
 J. Sornight Sr. I will remark here that John Horlacher
 once told me "Ich hab Sturm geritten für dich wie
 du, off die welt Kummer bricht," in other words I went
 for the doctor when you were born, and another
 remark, when I taught school in the old school house
 in the Summer of 1887 I taught the A. B. C. to Wallace^{sr}.
 No. 10 The old School House called the Socritarian school
 house built of solid stone masonry was built by the immense
 sum of money, \$225.00. about 1848. this building stood
 in which was called the big woods, the land donated
 by Daniel Hyder for school purposes. he was an owner
 of a part of these woods, the only part now remain -
 in "Elm Grove" the camp meeting ground, situated
 where the "Yeagere Lane" now a important highway meets
 with the new Cement Highway Route 309. No 11. an old
 log house a little log house still standing a little
 back of Yeagere Lane then occupied by Robert Ohl
 There I first saw the light of day, is still occupied
 by my sister (now deceased Dec 1946) and my niece Bill H.
 Ohl a veteran of World war (No 1).

No 12. An old log house then occupied by 135

Daniel Trenckler Sr, his daughter a widow of Henry Buss sr, her son Henry jr, Nathaniel Trenckler a grand son and his wife Elizabeth they had only one daughter that time, Salinda (now deceased) had more later on but not while living there, of which Ella is the last survivor Mr. Buss Sr. was killed in an explosion in a stone quarry, Henry jr. died of consumption in 1875. No 12 another log house and a shoe maker shop occupied by Amos W. Morey a shoe maker replaced by a big brick building about 50 years ago now occupied by Gen. Buckley, next a mansion occupied by a Mr. Carroll built by Capt. H. E. D. Mullen about 1915. No 12 another ^{small} log house occupied by Francis Beund Blacksmith, (his first occupation was a maker of smoke pipes) he was from Sumner town Mont. Co. Pa. The shop stood on the north side of the old pike long dismantled, the old log house was replaced by a big brick mansion by firm Bahl, of Phila now occupied by a Mr. Scher

This house now occupied by Victor P. Balaen

No 13. A rather boarded log house occupied that time by Jacob Soliday, a mining Superintendent later by Monroe Weinbach, constable, later by

Frank Hartman for a long time until his and
 his wife's death, now by their daughter Leanna Oels.
 This house stands on the left side of the junction of a
 improved road to Friedensville, years ago called the
 Buckeche Lane. Along the Buckeche Lane lived
 then, on the right hand in a log house Joseph Kratzer
 a tailor ~~grand~~ father of Victor J. Kratzer now a
 new house occupied by John Petrobon a silk weaver,
 On the opposite of the road lived Daniel Buckeche
 who died when I was about 3 years old. 4 years
 before his death he built a large brick house near
 the site of an old log house, later occupied by his
 widow Kelly, then by his son Jake now by his grand
 son George. Now again along the old pike, a little old
^{or 14} stone house then occupied by William (Biffel)
 Schmidt, Labner, later by Nathaniel Trenckler saw-
 yer, and carpenter later Ella his daughter who
 sold to Elmer Xner, No 15 a large stone man-
 sion Formerly a hotel and the Polling place for
 Upper Saucon ~~town~~, being about the exact centre
 of the township of Upper Saucon. 75 years ago
 Occupied by William Weidner

Widner kept summer boarders and ran the 187
farm until his death, his widow Eliza was a
sister of Geo. Blank, of Boopersburg, long survived him
The property then came to his son Rev. Revere Widner
Who had no children, he bequeathed the property
to some Theological University in Chicago who added
to — Pitchler. Turning back to Centre Valley,
at the junction of the old pike on the southern side
with the old Church^{road} stands a very old stone
house No 16 on the map, owned by Enos Erdman and
his heirs until very recently, when it was sold to
Oliver Frankenhfield, 75 years ago occupied by my
grand father teamster for Erdman, it was always
occupied by tenants such as Charles Schnell, George
Huber Edwin Hartman, Frank Rumfield and many
others until sold, From there on there was no house
on the south side of the road till to Centre Valley
proper No 17. a brick house then Francis Reinhard car-
penter then sold to Isaac Gyner, then Solomon Gier
who sold to John Wimmer and wife who occu-
pied the place until they died some time ago
This house stands where the old road made
a turn where it was met by the cut off of the
New Turnpike 1876

No 18. A Frame 2 story house occupied and owned by William Witmer and Wife He being a Teamster hauling Iron ore, later a lumber man, They lived there ~~till~~ they died, now occupied by Oliver Gehris

No. 19. a 1 story spring house of stone occupied then by John Radig a German Miner and his house keeper Lydia Riffley, owned by Enos Edman and later when the Turnpike was built it was used as a residence for the toll taker Manno Huber lived there for

many years he worked for Edman the wife tended the

toll gate, No 20. an old loghouse owned by Edman

tenanted by Israel Rumfield who also worked

in Edmans quarry when Buss was killed he

also was badly injured, so was Jacob Getz and

Charles Mumbower who was laid up for 13 weeks

The old log house made room about 35 years

ago for a big frame house now Harry Hayes,

No 21 A stone House owned by Herman Grazer tenanted

75 years ago by Richard Schaffer Carpenter now

The Titus Reiss estate, next is a Frame building and stone basement built by Wm. Getz recently also in the Reiss estate

No 22 A frame farm house then owned and V 38 occupied by Herman Yeager, Later by J. Alfred Wolf who lived there until his and his wife's death, the place is still in the estate but in very bad shape

No 23 A large brick house built by Johnathan Swartz lumber man about 70 years ago where he and his wife lived until their death John R. Weaver a son in law lived there too until he died, she then went to New York and lives with her daughter she is 90 years old.

About 1878 Swartz build a coach factory along side where there was a big water pond, when I first came to town with my mother Yeager's geese and ducks used it as a swimming pool, an immense amount of stones were used to fill it up, The Weaver Bros. John and Victor operated the coach factory many years till the horse and buggy days were over, then John converted it into a Hotel called the Windsor now operated by Al. Schmitt. 24th another old Brick building then occupied by Peter Bell. Butcher The shop was in the rear of late years it was owned by Dr. Wallace J. Sowright Charles Biehn teacher also before them John Emery Sr. also John Sowright Sr. The Doctor's grandfather.

- 140 No 25 an old Brick house Owned and occupied by
Menasse Wint Saddler now Robert Sterner electrician
- No 26 A frame building by Job Weaver tinsmith ^{now} Ambrose Tumbone
- " 27 Frame Jerry Swartz blacksmith now Oliver Schnell.
- " 28 Edwin Beck Shoemaker shop and Brick house later by
different shoemakers last one being Owen Schaffer father
of Edwin Schaffer (dead.) O. Schaffer was the last old time cobbler.
- No 29 Brick house occupied by Omasetellar store clerk.
- " 30 Brick store and dwelling store operated by David Frey
Dwelling by — Eisenhard the Tailor the property now
owned by the Knights of the Golden Eagle — Saucon Bath
store and Dwelling now operated by — Clemens Gen. Store.
31. Brick house. Peter Swartz retired Gentleman.
- 32 Dwelling Brick the abode of Jacob Weissinger Sr. the mill-
er the mill being on the opposite of the road — Edman & Weissinger
- 33 Frame dwelling tenant house of Enos Edman at the corner
of the Phil pike and the road ~~along~~ leading to the Blue Church
34. The mansion of Enos Edman, Farmer, and business man.
- 35 about 2 blocks west log and frame Samuel Hartranft.
- 36 - 1 block West Peter B. Sell formerly the Sol. Greenwalt
property now Enos Keeler sit here also was located
a rich bed of Iron ore. Operated at last by Enos
Edman Formerly by the Bethlehem Iron Co. here also
was mined some blumbago

now following the old Phil. road again south from Endmore 141
tenement house. No 37. The Toll gate shanty, built 1876.

No 38. Frame house Abraham Geisinger now Raymond Beck.

No. 39. brick home of Wm Sandie and factory where he turned
out lathe work such as rungs for chairs, bed posts, table legs, etc
the building was later used by Chas. Beck, carpet weaving
Next another road turns off to Locust Valley, Limeport, etc
where about 1 block from the old Phil road were located
the Residence of Jacob Godey, the residence now occupied by
Will. Fern, also a grist mill now dismantled last opera-
ated by John McRitter turning back to the old Phil road.

No 40. The Mennonite Brethren in Christ Church & Cemetery.

Turning north again on the east side of the old pike, was
^{no 40}
the Saucon Mennonite Church (Old School) also school
house belonging to the church, which was removed about
50 years ago the ground being included with the Cemetery
41 brick house of Jacob Bassler a carpet an linen Weaver.

42 Stone house, residence of Mike Sandie former Bro. of W. Sandie

43. Geisingers mill property and large barn.

44 Tenement house and sawmill also mill property

45. Residence of Daniel Godey retired farmer, now dismantled

46 now we are back to the firm Will hotel
also the store property, and residence of the store
keeper Thomas Oche, and the Tailor Fred Dietzel.

142 Bethlehem old pike north of the hotel were the Black Smith Shop and Wheel right shop operated by Johnathan and Benjamin Swartz for many years. Henry Thener also was in the partnership for some years when the big wagons were built, to haul the parts for the big engine "President" in Freeville 20 Mule teams.

Next was Jacob Frank's farm now occupied by W. J. Swright, but the old shack has long been replaced by a commodious brick building by Isaac Jyner 60 yrs. ago. Next where a private road intersects with the old Bethlehem pike was the mill and house then operated by Solomon Tekman, now Walter K. Song. Many others in between. East was a house and butcher shop operated by Arus F. Schaffer, an other old log building that is still standing now and occupied by an old maid, Miss Polly Karsstetter. She is buried in the Blue Church Cemetery age 101 years. This place now occupied by Elmer Schaffer.

Next 2 houses owned by Henry Hagey, now Elmer Bauder. These 4 residences are all east of the Saucon creek.

Then back to the Bethlehem pike north was the farm of Samuel Kauffman next the farm of Charles Komes, next Abraham Goders, next the farm of Andrew Wint. This is as far as the folks called themselves residents of Centre Valley.

143
Last is that part of Center Valley lying East of the
Southern branch of the Saucon Creek then called that time
"Mileoh Town" Milk town, on account of much milk being
shipped to Phila. by railroad, Before the County built a
bridge in 1876, called the Centennial Bridge across the
Chasam, which was then called a great feat of engineering.
There were only a few houses on that side, First down in
the hole was Daniel Schlotter carpenter nearly opposite
was Hen. Theuerer a German Wagoner, then opposite
Levi Sandie Shoemaker, then W^m H. Snyder, Surveyor
Justice of the Peace, School teacher, and later Prothonotary
for Lehigh Co, next was John Horwick coal dealer, then
Henry Sell farmer, Lumber dealer, and on time, hotel
keeper, a little off the road along the railroad was the
coal yard, also the wharf where the Iron ore was shipped
across the Railroad was the depot Frank Mullen Tele-
graph operator, Then the general country store and Res-
idence of Henry Frey, Opposite to the south the "Bald
Eagle" Hotel conducted by Billy Hartman for a long time
then by Jake Fulmer, until Prohibition when it died a
natural death, In 1872 Frank Mullen built a house
further east, then there was a frame building further
east occupied by Bill Kuhn brick layer, an other house
and shop by Levi Baliet Blacksmith.

This covers the whole territory as far as I can remember of what was called Centre Valley and its near surroundings 75 years ago. After the new bridge joined the the two towns, houses sprang up like mushrooms, good substantial houses of brick, while the old part stood about still. After the turn pike was built and straightened about 1878 Isaac Zyner built two frame houses at the edge of the big woods, nearly opposite the old Brick yards. These houses are now occupied by W^m Huber, and Mattie (Leith) Richard, but greatly improved. Then the old town settled down for a long nap. But of later years the town seems to grow more towards the north than what it does towards the south and east. "Elm Grove" the camp meeting ground the last part of the great woods of 75 years ago has about a dozen cottages, a lot of buildings along the swamp which years ago was considered impenetrable now all drained and beautiful home sites. One curiosity about this town is, every house or home has a spring or a shallow well with the best drinking water. While east of the creek were a few very deep dug wells which ran dry every summer, others had cisterns which in most cases were insufficient hence a water famine most every summer, now very deep artesian wells.

Turn to Page 146

In the Presidential Campaign of 1880, Gen. James A. Garfield & Chester A. Arthur Republican Candidates, Gen. W. F. Scott & English Democratic, There was organized a Club called "Garfield & Arthur Club" composed of

There was a sale held by the house
of Blackwell Hyager on March 10th 1911
with 3 lots of land as follows -
Tract No 1 consisting of farm land
containing 6 acres and 143 perches
sold to Henry G. Hyager for \$450.00
Tract No 2. Remains of some clear land
and the balance wetland containing
4 acres and 24 perches sold to
Oliver H. Hyager for the sum of \$210.00
Tract No 3 situated on the Schuylkill
Mountain Remains of Woodland con-
taining 5 acres more or less sold to
Henry G. Hyager for the sum of \$150.00

about a dozen Civil war Veterans and other
 Civilians, of the surroundings, not many of the
 town people, Republicans were hard to find in this
 town, Although some of the young Democrats joined for
 the fun of it, but much against the wishes of the old
 rock ribbed Democrats, The membership being 85
 members, Old Jim Wilt, furnished the room for our
 meetings, The drill grounds were the big triangle
 between the hotel and Shed now Smith's gas station.
 The uniforms were blue capes and white caps, the
 arms were torches The officers were Henry Hook Sr.
 Commander, Addison Koch Captain. Sandon Meyer
 Lieutenant, Sam, Ferry Sargent, Robert Ohl Corporal,
 John Glymer chaplain, Thomas Yeager and Charles
 Diehl snare drummers, Amos Keane Bass drummer
 Elmer Diehl and Albert Ohl Ensign or flag bearers.
 in case a drummer was absent Albert Ohl substituted
 The manual of arms, drilling and marches were

all operated and taught by the officers who were
 Civil war Vets. some who saw 4 years of Service.
 A beautiful sight in night was the drill exercises
 with the torches all lighted going through the
 manouvers, Shoulders arms, Order Arms. Present arms

Right Shoulder shift arms, load, aim, fire, etc (47)
Towards election, the Club would be out evenings 2 or 3
times a week serenading people in the Valley, as far north
to Schuylb Mt. To Charles Wittman, who was a staunch
Republican, Several times to Coopersburg which was an-
other Iron clad Democratic stronghold, The custom was
to sent notice to the neighborhood to be serenaded, where
those who favored the visit had the whole house
lighted up, On Station ^{around} were 2. Dr. Boye, Israel
Parker, Main St. 6 or 7. the Stephens, Sol. Thomas, and
Sanford, ^{Dr.} Moyer, Ferry and a few others, The rest of the
house were dark as the tomb, where lights were
burning we were royally entertained. One night on
the march to Coopersburg in the neighborhood of the
Old Saucon meeting house in a cornfield, some "Hood-
lums" were hiding and started throwing stones, no-
body was hurt badly, ranks were broken, the
cornfield was searched, but the rascals escaped
I think God had some mercy for them, if any
were caught I believe they would have been torn
limb from limb, those old soldiers were made
of stur stuff, and the younger element was
like father like son.

(148)

Soon after the organization of the Garfield & Arthur Club, an "Hancock and English" Club was raised in Friedensville. One day they boasted that next meeting night they would come down to Centre Valley and clean us up. Captain Meyer answered them that they were very welcome that we were glad to entertain them to their entire satisfaction. Some enough next night they came marching up the old Bethlehem pike dressed in their uniforms. composed of Blue wooden shirts with large pictures of Gen. Hancock & English, on their breasts and hats after the style of Confederate officers, a few drummers and fifers, a few torches for lights, The U. S. Flag, with another picture of their favorite candidates on the flag. When about a quarter mile off we heard their rebel yells, when they were within of about 50 yds, the commander gave the command, "Right about face, forward march, double quick time, when about within 10 yds, the commander "Charge bayonets". Every mothers son and we were about 65 men that night charged upon them with the blazing torches. The field was soon cleared, they scattered in every

direction of the Compass. They never boasted again, nor
 bothered us. Old Jim. Will said boys you certainly
 done a good job, come in and have a few figgers on
 the house, That finished up, we had our closing exercise
 by singing - ⁽¹⁾Republican, the standard rally of the
 true and just, Let excelsior be our motto, and in
 God our Trust Cho. Then Hipe Humeah for Gen. Garfield
 and for Arthur too, We're the boys who never falter,
 when there's work to do. ⁽²⁾Republican shall traitor
 knave, of this whose base acts filled our land with
 graves, yet shunned the fight for lack of soul, Of
 this fair land now take control, Cho. Then Hipe Humeah -
 The election over, a salt river parade was staged out
 through Coopersburg, about every Republican in the Sanborn
 Valley accompanied, many of the old timers, and young
 ones too, carried brooms, when ~~we~~ all were well lighted up
 pretty good, the brooms were lighted, and the home
 ward march begun, and most every one was unable
 to keep step to the beat of the drum, and I believe
 that the drums were out of time too most of the time,
 This was the wind up of the Garfield & Arthur Club.

Of this Club I am the last surviving member - 1947⁽¹⁵⁰⁾
after a great blow out the Club winded up its
affair. Some of the young members wishing
to have some kind of an organization, 22 mem-
bers some out of town but mostly of them from the
surroundings, organized the first Centre Valley
Cornet Band (1880). The money for the instruments
was donated by the town people and the sur-
rounding neighborhood, They engaged the best
music teacher to be found, far and wide, he was
a German Army Band teacher, Anthony Busch,
a strict disciplinarian, So under his tutelage
they made fast progress, Old Jim Will the
Hotel Keeper donated a room in the basement
of the hotel for their practicing, which also
was a good investment for him. The next prob-
lem was the Uniforms. So they put up a bil-
ding and started a fair, which was a great
success, Being a very severe winter, 6 weeks
of continuous good sleighing (1880-1881) myself
and 4 other boys acted as hooters, We put up

(151,
as high 60 hoise, the hotel shed held 30, the
rest we found places where ever could sometimes
a mile or more among the farmers, Taking care
of the blankets, whips etc. was quite a task, cold
as Greenland zero and below, it took an immense
amount of fire water to hold up steam, around
4 o'clock in the morning about every ^{thing} was wound
up, we divided up the tip money each had between
4 and 5 dollars in change from 5 cents up to 50¢.
Each wended his way homewards pretty well
lighted up, but so was almost everybody else.
This fair was a great success enough money made
to buy the Uniform, The next question was a
band wagon, during the summer '81. they play-
ed at picnics etc. earned some money, the winter
'81-82 another fair too a success, but not quite
as good as the first one, the sleighing did not
hold quite so good, but anyhow they made out,
so that they ordered a Band wagon made in '82.
Weaver Bros. Carriage Mfgs. of Centis Valley builders
made one costing \$950.00 the finest in 3 counties.

Murdered by Indians
Geo. Seisloff his wife and 6 children
of Lynn Township, 2 sons escaped
Eckardt and bro. George escaped, 1757

Jan 4 1756 John Bousinger, Judack Sab,
Peter Burr, and Vette Rutter was killed
Feb 5 15 persons were killed by 12 Indians
The name of one was Jacob Bear, Sumner township

Mar. 6 1756 David Bielman Wife and
2 children killed, Allen angel, Lynn Co
Mar 22 W. Ryeth and wife in Allen angel

Mar. 24 Geo. Geisloff, his wife, 2 children

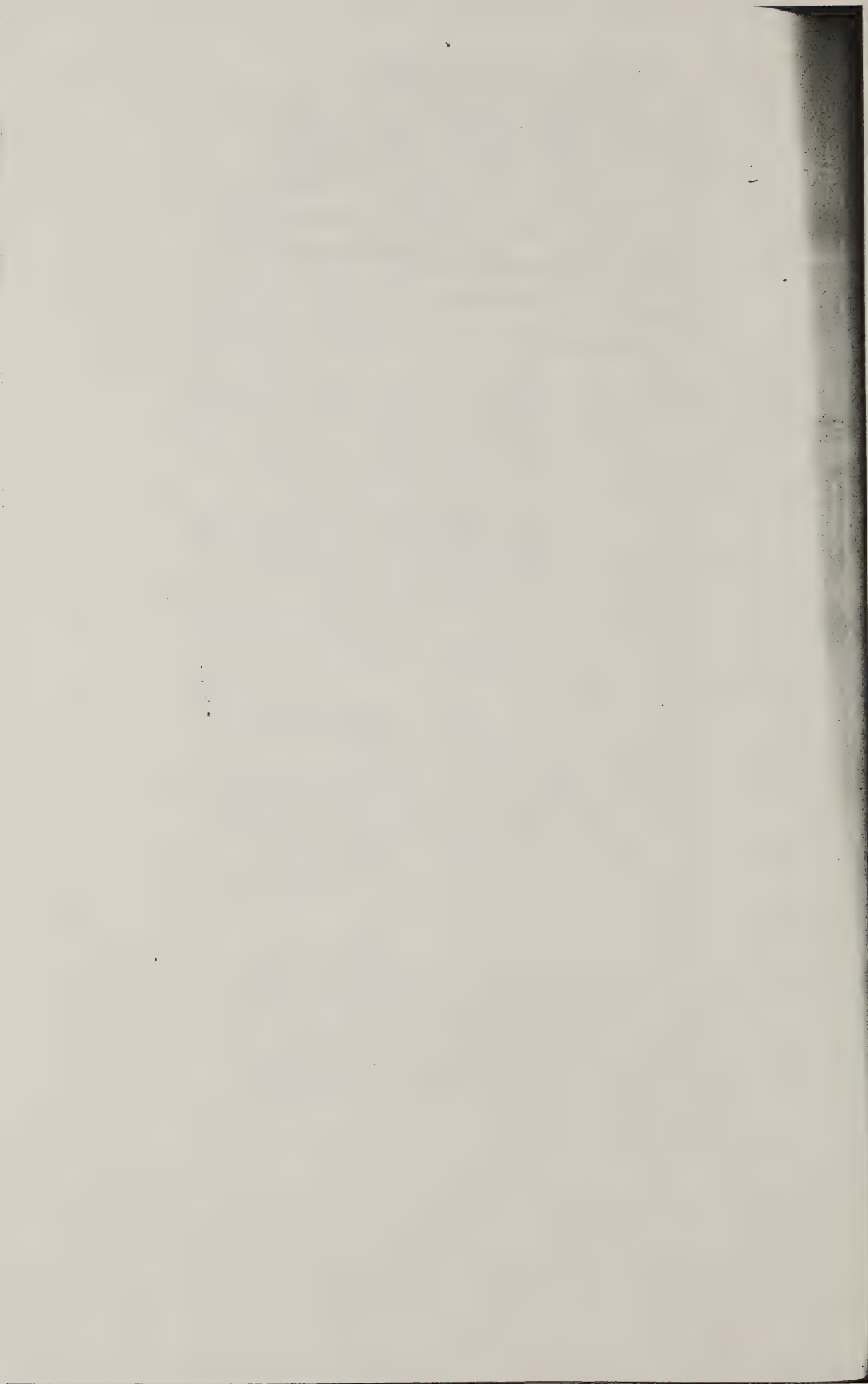
Feb 14 1756 2 children of John George
Geisloff murdered, the third is escaped
on March 24 while Geisloff was fleeing from
the Indians with the rest of the family
he, his wife and 4 children killed

May 28 a man by the name Eckroth shot
and killed

June 22 1756 a man by the name of Drum
killed, son captured wife escaped

While Cap. Bolt with some soldiers from
Fort Allen were scouring the woods for
Indians found the body of -- Preiser
shot but not scalped he was a
victim of the Gadenhutter Massacre

The school house in Allen angel
was used as a place of refuge from
the Indians, the entire region was
depopulated twenty or more families
massacred and only few dwellings
were spared by the Indian torches



History
of the
Milfords

LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.

Upper and Lower

1732-1947

by

Albert Ohl



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Preface

In order that the reader may more fully understand the circumstances of the early settlers and their new neighbors, the Red Men of the wilderness I will endeavor to give a short sketch of the Indians that roamed these lands of our own neighborhood from the Schuylkill to the Delaware River, and north from Philadelphia to the Blue Mountains, and a portion of New Jersey, Delaware Indians they were called by the White men, But the Indians of this tribe called themselves Senni Senape meaning in their language "Original People". They were divided into 3 sub-tribes namely — Unalachtgo or (Turkey) which lived mostly around Philadelphia, north to about Pikesville on both sides of the Delaware river about 20 miles east and west of the river. The Unamis, or (Turtles) north of the Unalachtgo, lived in Northampton Co, Schuyl Co and far over into Berks Co, north to the Blue Mountains, On the west of the Unalachtgo, were the Shawnee or Schuylkill Indians, another tribe that extended to the Susquehanna river. The Minsi or "Wolf" tribe lived mostly in Upper Northampton, Schuyl and Berks Counties, north, far beyond the Blue Mts. The Minsi Indians were a war like people people, they served as a barrier between the Seneca Indians and the Senni Senape, who were a peaceful people, the Senecas was a powerful tribe extended far north into the State of New York. For ages long before White people had seen America, the Senecas were fighting the Senni Senape trying to drive them out and take possession of their territory but never succeeded, They called the Senni Senape, Women, or squaws, because they did not wish to fight but when attacked, they held their ground, and no wonder as this territory was noted to be one of the best hunting and fishing grounds in Pennsylvania, When ever a raid was made across the Blue Mts. by the Senacas, the Wolves were ready to meet them, sent runners to the Turtles, and the Turkeys, and sometimes to the Schuylkill Indians, Manangy was their chief. Large War parties were formed and in less than no time were on their way to defend their hunting ground, Remember the Indian pt that ^{time} was a remarkable walker 60 miles a day

was nothing to him in a day with a heavy load, fierce battle
 took place, many warriors were slain, many scalps were taken
 but finally the enemy had to flee way north into York State
 These Subtribes of the Senne Senneapee were again sub-
 divided into small tribes named after the village where
 they dwelled - such as the Sauconks which lived along
 the Saucon Creek and its head water in the Milford
 the Pakalohomas, along the Perkiomen, the Mauch Kuntshies
 in Macungie meaning, (where the bears feed) Mauch, is the
 Delaware word for bear, such as Mauch Chunk, Mauch - Bear
 Chunk - Mountain etc. The Senne Senneapee divided their
 Government into subdivisions in a manner of one National,
 State, County, and township, organizations, each settlement
 had its Chief who had to report to the Chief of his subdivision
 any grievances or difficulties that might occur from
 time to time, if he could not settle the matter he reported
 to the Great Chief, called the Sachem, he then called all
 the Chiefs to the Council fire, where the matter was discussed
 and talked over and argued about the same as they do today
 in Washington, then the Great Sachem gave his decis-
 ion, which is final, If it is a case of murder the culprit
 is ordered to come to a certain place at a certain time
 and be executed, there are no constables, nor Sheriff
 to take care of the prisoner, but he is sure to come of his own
 accord and take his medicine. It would be the greatest dishonor
 that an Indian could commit, and besides he would be out-
 lawed as a coward in every camp of the nation, The manner
 of Execution is prescribed by the minor Chief of his camp, either
 with the tomahawk, War club, bow and arrow, spears or
 burnt at the stake, according to the heinousness of the crime.
 At the time of the arrival of the Whites, Shekallamy was the
 Great Sachem of all the Senne Senneapee, he made many treaties
 with the Penns the father William, and his sons, John, Richard
 and Thomas, through Conrad Weiser, the interpreter, who
 could talk 3 languages, English, German and Indian.
 While Shekallamy could only talk the Indian, the English often
 got the best part of the bargain, Conrad Weiser lived there now

is the city of Reading, he came from Germany, was the father-in-law of the Rev. Muhlendorf, his father with his family arrived in New York June 17th 1710, Conrad then was 14 years of age, he had acquired a good education in the fatherland, as he is not known of ever having attended any school in America, the judge from his writings that he must have been a man of more than an ordinary education, a keen foresight and a ripe judgement. A large number of Palatines landed in New York at the same time as the Weisers, they were sent over by the English Queen Elizabeth with the understanding that the Passage was free. They were poor and in a strange land, they were taken to Livingstone Manor York State where each was allotted 10 acres of land, and were put to burning tar, and cultivating hemp to earn off their passage. But the Germans in all their poverty would not submit to this slavery, and endured this for only a few years, nearly 150 families the Weisers among them moved to Schoharie 40 miles west of Albany N.Y. in 1713. Here the family was often visited by a Mohawk Chief by the name of Quagant, who took a fancy to young Conrad Weiser and invited him to come and live with him. The Father had taken a second wife, there was some discordant feeling in the family which stimulated young Conrad's desire to leave home, Conrad was 18 years of age when he went to the home of Quagant, in 8 months he had learned the Mohawk language so well that he became an interpreter. In 1720 he married, about a mile from where he lived was a Mohawk Village. When a dispute arose between the Germans and Indians he was called by both parties, to interpret, this way he became useful, did much business and without pay. In 1723 W^m Keith Baronet Governor of Pennsylvania paid a visit to Albany N.Y. he there learned of the depressed condition of the Germans invited them to come to Pa. where they could enjoy all the freedom in the highest degree, In 1729 they moved to Tulpehocken Pa. Conrad and his family with them, he settled about a mile east of Wommelsdorf, hardly had he settled before his usefulness had been discovered by the officers of the Government and his services as interpreter was required, In 1732 a party of Indians visited the Governor and asked him to appoint Weiser and

9

Shekallamy, "Who shall travel between us and you who will speak our mind and your mind to each other truly and freely" The Governor thought this a wise and good proposition, and soon appointed at once From then on Weiser and Shekallamy who were great friends were 2 very busy men, they performed more diplomatic work than any other 2 men of their time, There was much unrest among the Indians at that time, misunderstandings about treaties, about boundary line difficulties with Indian tribes in Virginia, then again with the Senecas in York State, then the Mohawks, White men murdered some Indians, a party of Schuylkill Indians were accused of bringing Indian scalps from Virginia, and hundreds of other complaints, Weiser & Shekallamy were always on the go, to Phila, to Shamokin, to Albany, councils here and councils there, entertaining Indians and feeding them at his home when on their way to Phila, the same when going back, and they were a gang often from 20-30 hungry Red men but the Governor paid him, To tell the history of this man would fill a whole Volume, but enough, I just wished to give the reader an idea of the times when our part of the country was settled, Bomad Weiser died July 13, 1760. aged 63y 8mo. 13d, is buried on his farm near Reading his Indian name was Tarachawagon.













Shekallamy was to the Indians, what Weiser was to the whites we know nothing of his youth, Weiser learned to know him while he resided in New York. What was said of Weiser could be said of him with equal force, as to his honesty, sincerity in all his dealings with the Whites, there is not a single instance on record that he ever did an act by which the Whites showed any signs of displeasure or lost confidence in his honesty and integrity. Weiser could speak 3 languages he only one Weiser could officiate at a treaty alone he could not. Shekallamy spent much of his time with Weiser although his home was in Shamokin Pa., where he died in 1749. When his son John Shekallamy took his fathers place at the councils of the Indians, until the Indians moved further west when all trace of him was lost.

Taminah, Allumape, also called (Sarsoonan) and Teedy-
 weung, were the Chief Sachems of the Seneca Senapees from
 the time of Penn's treaty until the Indians disappeared from this
 part of the country, they had their headquarters at Minnisink and
 Shamokin but they were always on the move sometimes in Easton
 next in Phila, then again in Bethlehem, Nazareth, Maden-
 hutten now (Schuylton) next in Albany, and so forth, Teedy-
 weung was in his later years, a great follower of John Barclay, he
 would get gloriously drunk, It is said that once made the
 remark "When I am among my people I am a gentleman
 when I am among the Palefaces I am a pig". Other wise
 he was a great statesman, he had some education, acquired
 at the Moravian Mission at Madenbutten where he was
 converted to the Christian faith, but afterwards he missed
 the dim narrow-trail that leads to the green Pastures.

Wampum or Indian Money

Wampum is the Indian name for money, which was not
 only used in our neighborhood but all over this country, In
 reading history, we often come across the word, String of
 Wampum or Belt of Wampum, its value of course depended
 on its length, and workmanship, the more artistically made
 the more value, Before Europeans came to America, it was
 made of mussel shells, sea shells and bone, which being
 hard to make, were very valuable, More were made of wood
 of equal size stained with some vegetable colors Black, red
 white, yellow, or blue; but on the plains I saw Wampum
 beads made of bone, the size of ordinary beads of different
 sizes, tiny holes bored through end through and counter sunk
 at both ends, how it was done, with what tools they had
 is hard to tell, those were esteemed very valuable on
 account of the work done. When the white men came to
 this country, they continued to make wampum neat and ele-
 gant and in great abundance, There they bartered with
 the Indians for other goods, this was a profitable traffick.
 The Indians then gave up, making their own, four or six
 strings of wampum joined in one breadth with strings or
 wire, made a belt of Wampum.

Education among the Indians





The Indians knew nothing of schools, books, newspapers or of writing in their original state they were ignorant, had neither an alphabet nor a system of characters to record events, In some cases they communicated by a system of picture writing with Char coal on pieces of bark or stone, for instance a scout wished to inform his camp of seeing a war party in canoe would make a rude picture three  — as many canoes as he saw  up river  down river  fire, as many as nights that they camped.  Indian Village  friendly Indians making as many as he met,  extended hands  War party  note weapons tomahawk, bow, and arrow  white soldiers with guns, flag captain with sword  white settlers coming with tools men women children & dogs  what they ate fish, turtles rabbits etc.

When the Indian Chief sold lands to the Whites, it became necessary that they sign deeds. so he invented his own hieroglyphics. The Pennsylvania Archives have 112 of these characters which the Indian Chiefs attached to deeds, I will ^{give} samples of those of our own neighborhood given by Indian Chiefs.

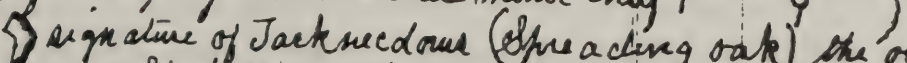


These 4 represent the marks of the Indian Chief Taminant

Chief of the Delaware or Senne Senapee, No 1 is the mark that he made on a deed for the sale of land north of Freshaming Creek in Bucks Co. No 2 is another signature for lands further north. June 23. 1683. No. 3. his John Henry on a receipt for money or rather goods received from W. Penn. No 4 his signature to a deed for a large tract of land in Upper Bucks Co. now Schuylkill as far as a horse could travel in 2 Summer days.

5.  The marks of King Kekerappan, No 5 is the mark he made June 22. 1683, No 6 in a deed Sep 20. 1683 to W. Penn. for one half of all his lands between the Freshaming and Potomissing on the Delaware and extending backwards to the utmost bounds of the Province. 7.  Mark of Shickellamy 8.  Antimus minor Chief of the Delaware 9. 

Mark of Qu alpaghach another minor Chief

10.  signature of Jack nedous (Spreading oak) the oldest son of Shickellamy, this drawing is quite graceful towards what the others are, when he drew this picture he

must have had in mind of other treaties which were very
often broken. Therefore the broken stem to the Calumet or
 peace pipe. On Sep 7. 1792 Sassamon, Singamon, King
 Mikanappan, Taminant, Antimus Qu alpak kach, Tacnes -
 down sold all those lands to W^m Penn lying and being on the
 Schuylkill river and its tributaries between the mountains
 called Sichai (Schigh or South Mt) to the South, and the moun-
 tains called Kukachlatemin (Kittatinny or Blue Mt) on the North
 between the branches of the Delaware River. (meaning the Schigh River)
 (East of the Schigh were sold through the walking Purchase)
 and the Susquehanna on the west. This purchase included
 the whole Seaboard and East Penna Valleys. The signatures No 5-6
 7-8-9-10 are all on this document. It is interesting to know
 the price paid for this vast domain. The Kings received
 20 brass Kettles, 100 Stout water match coats of 2 yards each
 100 Buffs of 2 1/2 yds each, 100 blankets, 100 yards half tick, 60
 linen shirts, 20 hats 6 made coats, 12 pairs of shoes and
 buckles, 30 pairs of stockings, 300 lbs gun powder 600 lbs lead
 20 fine guns, 12 gun locks, 50 tomahawks or hatchets 50
 Planting hoes, 120 knives, 60 pairs of scissors 100 tobacco
 pipes, 24 looking glasses, 40 tobacco boxes 1000 flints, 5 lbs.
 Paint, 24 dozen of gartering 6 dozen of ribbons, 12 doz of Rings
 200 awl blades, 100 lbs of tobacco, 400 tobacco pipes 20 gallons
 of Rum, 4 dozen of Jewels, and 50 lbs Mary (22 1/2)

Deed of Conveyance (a copy) to Penn by the same Surveys. in order
 that the reader has some idea how a deed from the Indians
 was worded. Written on Parchment, they are still in a fine state
 of Preservation, in the Archives of Penna, in Philadelphia.

On the 8th day of June 16. 84 Upon my own desire and own
 free will I ~~bestow~~ Maughaughsin in consideration of
 2 match coats, 4 pairs of Stockings, and 4 bottles of cider
 do here by grant and make over all my land upon Papkehoma
 (Perkiomen) to William Penn Proprietor and Governor of the
 Province of Pennsylvania and territories, His heirs and assigns
 for ever. With which I own and feel my self Satisfied, and I
 Promise never to molest any Christians so called, that shall
 Sett there by his will and order. Witness my hand and

Seal, at Philadelphia the third day of the sixth month, in the
 year of our Lord One thousand ~~Seven~~ Hundred Eighty Four, 1684
 Sealed and delivered by us ~~Sd~~ The mark of Maughanain
 Signed in our Presence

Philip Thomas Schman. Jno. Daven.

Thomas Holme: George Enlen:

The Early Settlement of the Milford

There were some Settlers in the Milford as early as 1715, but there is no record of them, except 2 old buildings whose were Carved on the Mantle piece 1715, These 2 houses stood near the Old Swamp Church one a stone building These early comers never made any application for land They were called Squatters, Who they were, whence they came and what became of them nobody knows, and probably there were more of that kind, Some "Daniel Boon's" who loved adventure, when Civilization came too close they pulled up stakes and moved to greener pastures, Real Settlement started about 1730 Upper Saucon town had that kind too, Saucon settled later, 1735 The first Settlers of the Milford came mostly up the Schuylkill and then up the Perkiomen, then the smaller creeks such as the Hosenack Creek, Schuylkill or Double Creek, Richards Creek Dickenshield Creek, Schuylkill Creek, Mashling's Creek, or sometimes called Wallace Creek, Indian Creek, Trumps Run etc. The Swamp Creek rises in Upper Saucon and runs in a Southern direction and runs through the Lower Milford north east corner and into Bucks Co. in the same part also rises Hicks Creek flows south into Bucks Co empties into Swamp Creek. In the Southern corner of Lower Milford rises near the foot of Hosenack hill Stauffer's Creek which flows due south into Montgomery Co. and empties into the Perkiomen, In the same part of Lower Milford there is Stauffer's Creek which rises on the Hosenack hill and empties into Stauffer's Creek. In the Northern part of Lower Milford on Chestnut hill rises Saucon Creek which runs north westerly into Saucon town, and runs into the Schuylkill River near Hellertown. Ors or Widen's Creek rises in Lower Milford runs north and empties ^{into} the Saucon at Lime port, These creeks in Lower Milford turn the wheels of 16 mills. (These records were all made in 1884. therefore many changes, but the creeks flow on forever)

Indian Creek rises in the western corner of Upper Milford and crosses the township by running east then southward, and empties into the Hosenack Creek in Lower Milford. The Pukimien rises in Berke Co. in the form of a horse shoe east in Upper Milford east, south easterly, then south wardly, and empties into the Schuylkill in Montgomery Co. Leibecke Creek rises in the northern part of Upper Milford, and runs west then northwardly through Leibecke Gap in the Lehigh Mts through Lower Macungie into the Little Lehigh. Thaneys or Fettermans Creek rises near Shimersville runs north north east and empties in Leibecke Creek at Leesburg. In the north western part of Upper Milford is Miller Creek which rises near Shimersville, runs north through Lower Macungie into the Little Lehigh. These creeks run in Upper Milford 10 grist, saw and other mills. (1884)

The Settlers, mostly Germans, followed these streams to select their new homes, those that came first had the first choice, the later comers took what was left. The Settlers of the Saucon mostly came by way of the Delaware, some looked for homes along the Meshaminy and its tributaries, others along the Tohickon then Booke Creek, finally they came Easton. Followed the Lehigh, then up the Saucon and its tributaries some still wandered on along the Little Lehigh into the White Hall the Macungies etc. The first years of the settlers were filled with hardships and adversity, which we as their descendants can hardly comprehend, but should be of much interest to us just to realize how these brave men fought and struggled to make for them selves a home in this God forsaken Wilderness and that we now enjoy the fruit of their labors. Among these adventures, were the Ocean Passage, finding proper locations, cabins, furniture, clothes, their agriculture, commerce etc. The Palatinates and Huguenots, of which most of these settlers were composed were still persecuted by the Catholics, The French were constantly devastating the Germans of the Rhine, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Alsace and Lorraine, these people were called Palatinates, were strictly Lutheran, Reformed, Huguenots, mennonites, or Schwenkfelders. Their country was so impoverished, they had to leave, Where can they go. The Great

Ruler of the Universe always finds a way, William Penn heard
 of their condition, and he wishing to settle Pennsylvania
 sent a gentle amongst them begging them to come over, here
 is room and freedom for all, land a plenty and freedom
 of worship, so they came by the thousands. Later on I will make
 it plain that not every thing was as rosy as those agents made
 it appear, The Emigrants that came, from 1720 - 1730 were very
 poor, those following later on were in better circumstances, They
 sold their properties in Germany at better prices, some were
 quite well to do, But by the time they reached the seaport at
 Amsterdam or Rotterdam, their purses were pretty well drained.
 Those having no money were taken care of by the ship owners
 and when arriving in Philadelphia were sold, to any body
 paying their passage, and had to serve from 5-7 years. Some
 found good masters, but most were of the other kind. Some
 boys made out well serving faithfully, Perhaps the master
 had 2 or 3 daughters, the lad married one of them, was set
 free, and given a start to settle down on some land of his own.
 It often worked the same way with girl emigrants.
 So that the reader may get some idea of the hardships of
 the crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in those days I will give
 one instance of a passenger who kept a diary, His name
 was Christian Hellender. On Sep 6. 1738, sailed from
 Amsterdam, with over 250 emigrants besides the ship
 crew, we were packed in the ship like sardines in a can.
 The same day at noon the ship stranded already, and needed
 the assistance of another large vessel to relieve us. On the
 3^d day a storm arose and as the Texel was reached, the
 storm increased so much that 3 anchors were cast, the storm
 lasted 7 days, the vessel was so disabled that they had to
 sail to New Castle for repairs, From New Castle we started out
 again only to be overtaken by a second storm, On the 21st of
 October the ship reached the Channel, Here we encountered the
 severest storm, which drifted us to the coast of France. The
 ship was obliged to sail to Caen again for repairs, after 6
 days set sail again. On the 4th of November the Atlantic
 was reached, 2 days less than 2 months were required to reach

the Atlantic Ocean from Amsterdam by the way of the English Channel; now the real crossing of the big pond started. On the Ocean we were favored with good winds for several days, and the voyage seemed prosperous. On Nov. 9. we got it in the neck again big thunder storms and water sprouts on the right and left, we were drifted to near to the Islands of Azore, for 8 days the wind was in a direct opposition to the ship. Another storm overtook us the rudder, masts, and rigging were destroyed, and all hope of safety were abandoned, and the vessel given its own course, the next week following, the voyage was tedious and slow. The provisions and drinking water began to run low sickness broke out, many dying before they reached the promised land. They were promptly dumped in to the sea, food for the fish. On Nov. 27. a hog was slaughtered for the beef was eaten, and ham and bacon, and peas, and flour was ruined by the rats. From the 27th Nov. to Dec. 11th after the ship carpenters repairs the voyage made good progress. A Dolphin and several large fish were caught, which added some to the limited store of provisions. On Dec. 11. another storm destroyed the main mast, and many of the sails were torn or entirely lost, On Dec. 12. a second mast and the ship's beak were broken. The prospects were gloomy. The provisions were saturated and were unpalatable from the sea water. On Christmas day Dec. 25. the water was rationed to each passenger to 2 1/2 glasses including also their tea, coffee and soup. Their thirst owing to the food being saturated with the sea water, and the fast decomposing meat became intense. a few peas were left which were served twice a week, with bacon, & hams were put on board. We suffered with hunger and thirst. With favorable weather we still had 10 days sailing to reach Phila. Jan 1st we hailed a whaler, Jan 7th storm, the waves washed the deck and washed away the last hog and sty, which was kept for an emergency. Myself and 3 other passengers were washed over board but were rescued. The storm drifted the vessel towards shore. But 6 days later when sounding the weight sank 12000 feet and still no bottom. The next day we sailed 107 miles sounded again and found bottom at 210 feet. Jan 13. another 100 miles and saw the Coast of New Jersey, and at midnight anchored in Delaware bay, we stepped on American soil Jan 15. 1739. Almost 1/4 of the passengers died on the way over, mostly children.

Those passengers who had their fare paid were given a clean bill
 of health, and were free to go on their way, but go where, was another
 proposition, They were directed north toward the Blue Mountains
 To the Schuylkill Mt. it was not quite so difficult, there were
 trails, and some roads broken open, But beyond Leebate Gap was
 an unbroken wilderness, Those who could not pay their
 fare, were kept in Phila until sold, I was sold to an English
 planter some 20 miles below Phila. to serve 6 years for my pas-
 sage over, A more cruel task master than he was is hard to find
 I stood it a little over a year, so in the spring of 1740 I made
 my escape, not even saying Good by, I had nothing in the world
 but the clothing on my back and these some mere rags, I started
 to travel north, for the first few days I dodged all residence,
 because a runaway (Redemptioners) they called them, were
 severely punished if caught, without any thing to eat, finally
 I landed at the foot of the Schuylkill Mt. meeting a man driving
 home his cow - I took courage to ask for something also if he had
 any work for me to do to pay for my supper, The man said it
 was all right, he would give me lodging for the night and
 we would talk things over after supper, After supper he questioned
 me a lot, I told him the whole truth, knowing well that he would
 not report me, His name was Wilhelm Morry a German, and
 the Germans were ^{not} so sweet on those English Lords, he lived one
 then and there, telling me that I could stay as long as I liked
 if I behaved, but money I can give you very little, but I give you
 a good home, plenty to eat and clothes same as we have, and
 treat you like one of my own children, I said it's a bargain.
 This man was Christian Kellender, Morry had several hundred
 acre of land along the Schuylkill Mt down to the Saucon Creek, had
 4 or 5. Some also some daughters a lot of land to be cleared, Kellender
 stuck on and finally married one of the daughters, being a Moravian
 he acquired a large tract ^{of land} in what is now South Bethlehem, had only
 one son Elias who inherited all after his fathers death, all the land
 from the 5 points west between the Schuylkill Mt. and the river, what was
 his, all built up now - Elias, had only a daughter, and she is still
 living, and still owner of the Old Morry Homestead, House in
 Bethlehem, is sure not a candidate for the Poor house.
 The story of a poor Emigrant boy.

Land transactions

That the reader may fully understand how lands were acquired by the settlers, I will first explain the conditions by which Penn got a hold of this vast territory. The British government owed a large sum of money to Penn's father, as the British always were and still are to the present day, always looking for the give me hand, and have they never paid him, either could not, could not, or did not want to pay. So after the death of Old man Penn, William demanded his money, The British Crown there upon bargained with Mr Penn. that they would give him land in the new world, on the Delaware River as much as he wanted from the river West to where the sun sets. The bargain was closed, Penn knew well enough that that was all he could get out of the old codger "Johnny Bull" England had no more right to sell this land, than I have to sell the Brooklyn Bridge. It belonged to the Indians, and below Phila. a large territory was already settled by the Swedes, Who bought their lands from the Indians and lived peacefully together, many even marrying Indian Maids, In 1682 Penn came over on the good ship Welcome, he looked the situation over, He being a Quaker who are a Peaceful people, came to the conclusion, that to live here in peace the only way would be settle with the original owners, and pay for what he would take, but a miserable price he paid them, So he called together a number of Indian chiefs, and they held council at Shackamaxon under an elm tree Penn telling them that he was going to pay them for all the lands that he would take, that they and their children would be friendly and brotherly together, that all the paths should be free to the white man and to the Indian, that the door of the white man shall be open to the Indian, and the Indian door to be open to the white man, and that they would help and assist each other in every thing, that they would tell their children of this league of friendship and would keep it as long as the Sun and Moon endured. The Spokesman of the Indians through an interpreter declared - This treaty here made

between the Pale faces and the Red man shall not be broken as long as the waters of the Delaware river do flow, as long as the stars do shine, we, our children, and childrens children, shall be brothers and sisters to your children, that we will not annoy, nor molest them or they us, So let us now smoke the pipe of peace to further cement this treaty, let the Great Spirit be witness to our covenant here made, This treaty, the Indians claim was the only one between white man and red man that was never broken by the Pale faces, and they revere W^m Penn, to this day. After this ceremony Penn presented them with some trinkets, which could to-day be bought in the 5 and 10 Cent store for a few dollars but they, poor ignorant creatures, prized them very highly. Then they negotiated for some land in and around Phila. for which Penn. promptly paid them, Soon there after Penn bought more tracts adjoining the first tract, Paying for them, this act so confirmed the principle of the treaty that the intercourse between the settler and the Red man, was as friendly, their dealings as honest and square, as they possibly could be between civilized races. After Penns death, the sons, John, Thomas, and Richard, played a different tune, cheating right and left, claiming lands which the Old man had never bought of the Indians, such as the walking purchase, and others, while the Indians could not read, they could not prove their claim. So they had to let it go about that, but they were for ever sore about it, but they were well satisfied with what they honestly had sold to the old man Penn, Soon after in 1683 Penn purchased from King Sckerrappan that half of all his lands lying betwixt the Susquehanna and the Delaware, on June 15, 1692 a tract lying between the Freshaming and Potquissing on the Delaware, extending backwards to the setting sun, On July 5, 1697 another tract lying between Penny pack Creek and the Freshaming as far north as a horse could travel in 2 days. Then the sons of Penn started buying, they grabbed bigger mounds full than the old man, On Sep. 7, 1732, Sassoonan and Singahonoah sold all the land lying and being on the Schuylkill river and its tributaries, between the mountains called Sichee (Schuylkill) and Keekachtatinin (Blue Mt.) between the branches of the

Delaware river on the east and the water falling into the
Susquehanna on the west. This purchase included all of Schuylk
 Co. part of Northampton Co. to the line of the walking purchase,
 Berks Co., the Lebanon Valley, etc. I might here explain, to the many
 who do not know what the Walking Purchase was, When W^m Penn
 bought of the Indians a tract of land north of Phila, the bargain
 was as far as a man could walk in a day north of then the
 small town of Philadelphia, from there would be a line direct
 east to the Delaware river, all the land included in these
 bounds was to belong to Penn. When they came to a point now
 Wrights town Berks Co. although the day was far from over Penn
 declared he had enough more than plenty, they would stop and
 smoke the pipe of Peace, and have a big Pow wow, the Indians
 were very well satisfied, After Penns death, John Penn claimed
 they still had a day and a half walk coming, according to the
 agreement between the Indians and W^m Penn. The Indians
 claimed this was a fake, as this would take all their good
 hunting grounds. But Penn insisted, and the Indians could
 not prove their argument as they could not read, So Penn
 blazed a trail due north far beyond the Blue Mts, selected
 the 3 best walkers he could find, The walk started Sep. ~~17~~ 19. 1737
 The walkers were Solomon Jennings, James Gater, and Edward Marshall
 It said that Gater led the way with a light step, next came
 Jennings with two Indian walkers who went along to see that fair
 play was done, Marshall was last and walked with an easy lobe
 a distance behind the others. Jennings gave out about 2 miles
 north of the Tobickon Creek and lagged behind until they reached
 Bethlehem when he went home to his farm in Salisbury township
 which was the Weissinger farm on the Schuylk. They passed the
 blue ridge at sundown at Schmidts Gap now Moore township,
 Slept that night on the north slope. The walk was resumed at
 sunrise the next day. Gater fell down on the slope of the mountain
 was quite blind and died in 3 days afterwards, Marshall was
 the only one who held out, at noon the walk ended, Marshall
 threw himself on the ground reaching out as far as he could
 grasped a sapling marked it as the corner to the fake
 purchase, The Walkers were each promised 5 lbs in money

and 500 acres of land for their job. Marshall was not in the least injured by this operation and lived to the age 72 years when he died at Linnecum Bucke Co. he was the father of 21 children. The Indians dropped out of the game long before the end, not that they could not make it, an Indian could outwalk any white man then living but on account of being so dissatisfied, once in a while they would say why run, why no walk, why the big hurry, when they reached the Blue Mt. they said, we no go further, now you have all our good hunting ground now we no care how far you run. More dissatisfaction arose about running the line east, the Indians thought the line should run east to the nearest point on the Delaware river but the Surveyors ran the line at a right angle which reached the Delaware at a point near Sapawaxon taking almost twice as much land as it would if they had followed the Indians plan. This shady transaction was the cause of much blood shed later on. The Indians held a grudge till an opportunity presented itself. In the French and Indian war, the Indians sided with the French, who promised them that they would ^{give} back their land as soon as the English were licked. It is too long a story to relate all the massacres, that happened in the Upper end of Schuylkill & Berks Co. also north of the blue mts in Carbon, Schuylkill and the Wyoming Valley, with rifle, tomahawk, scalping knife, and fire, they ran riot like demons, merciless killing men, women, and children, and taking captives, on the long trek all the way up to Canada. Thus they avenged the injustice of the walking purchase, and other trickeries of the Sons of Father Onas as they called Mr. Penn.

Now the next thing in order was what to be done with all this land with out any use made out of it it was worthless. So the Penns sent agents to Europe to those persecuted Germans, Irish who were getting poorer all the time under the thumb of Old Johnny ^{Bull} & Mennonites who were persecuted for their religion, Moravians Schwenkfelders, and Tuguenotes the same. They begged them to come over, land a plenty just for the taking as much as you want free passage over etc. etc. By way of explanation, how the Settlers acquired these lands, so the reader may understand. In the first place, the settlers hunted around till the

Settlers buying lands from the Proprietaries,

found a place that suited him, always looked that he had a spring on his property or a creek or brook. The first comers, of course gobbled up these places, those coming later had to take what was left, he then built himself some kind of a shack or hut, some even dwelled in a cave or under a rock, or made some kind of a wigwam like the Indians had, covered with bark, or sticks of wood and ground, cleared a patch around his abode for a garden. If then the place was to his liking after staying a year or sometimes 4 or 5 years, he had to go to Phila. and make application for a warrant, stating the locality where he wanted to settle down, and give an estimation of about the size of his claim, he had to make a small down payment, got a warrant, which made him safe for a number of years, that no other settler could jump his claim. But still he did not own the tract. The price of land was \$43.30 per 100 acres, or \$4.33 per acre. There was made an allowance of 6 percent for roads etc. later on. Therefore if he claimed 100 acres he got 106 acres 50 acres, 53 acres and so on, 200 acres - 212 acres but he had to pay only for the 200 acres. When the settler was ready to make payment, he would mark the extent of his holding, by cutting a path through the woods where his line was to be, marking trees or putting a stone for corners. He then notified the land office that he was ready to make payment, The General Surveyor would come and survey along his lines, figure out the number of acres it contained, The land office then made out what they called a patent, we call it a deed, at his convenience the settler went to Phila. paid up, got his deed, which said to you, your heirs, and assigns for ever, Then the settler was the owner, But there was another stipulation that the settler had not figured on, The deed required that the holder or any other holder thereof be required to pay to the Royal Crown of England, yearly 1 penny per acre, also a royalty of a certain amount, for all mines taken out of the ground, delivered at the gate mouth,

This was meant for ever, but that matter was soon settled by the Revolutionary war when we kicked Johnny Bull out.

This is the idea when you read, "a warrant was issued to John Doe, on such and such a date," means that he made some down payment on a certain tract, when it says "patent was granted to John Doe on such and such a date" means that he had paid up. Some never got a patent, staid maybe 8 or 10 years, and went off to new pasture which looked greener to them, This gave some other settlers a chance. Some got dissatisfied in a few years and sold their warrant to somebody else, and he got a patent, Many were under the impression that they could have as much land as they wanted free, (being so informed by some of the agents sent to the old world to coax them to come, also were promised free transportation) They chose as much 7 to 8 or 900 a cre marked off immense tracts, but when they found out that they had to pay for it they changed their mind and were satisfied with much less. Some refused to pay anything, took out no warrant nor ever got a patent, those were called Squatters, they staid until they had to get out, went to some other part and done the same trick over again.

1733 a great influx of Settlers came to the lower end of Schuyl Co, including both the Milford and Upper Merion townships. Among the Schuylfelders we find Balthazarus Maury now (Maury) Hans Jaekel now (Jaekel) Caspar Jaekel, Christoph Schubert etc. Among the Mennonites Dirk Jansen (Derrick Johnson) Conrad Stamm, John Moyer now (Moyer) Michael Moyer, Jacob Hiestand, and others. Among the German Reformed we find, Ulrich Rieser (Reiser) Franz Buey, Jacob Wetzel, Peter Wetzel, Joseph Eberhard, Valentine Kaiser, Alexander Diebmeyer (Dieffenbeyer), Peter Lyna, Jacob Dulle, Felix Brunner, Henry Huber, Andreas Kriebel, Ludwig Bitting, Philip Herzog, Friederich Wilhelm Kern, Andreas Engelman, Niclaus Stahler, Peter Schlosser, Johannes Rembrunten, Johannes Ord, Christoph Andreas, George Stahl, Jacob Mueller (Miller) and others. Among the Lutherans Jacob Kurr, Thomas Kurr, Theobald Michlin (now Mechlin), Heinrich Wilhelm Diebling now (Billinger) Michael Flores, George Klein, Jacob Busch, Balthasar Vatterman now Fellerman

Martin Schaffer, Peter Kittel, Ludwig Seifoe, Gaspar Ritter,
 Gabriel Kochler ~~nom~~ Bayler, Melchior Sticher, Mathias Ochs,
 John Michgutenon, Philip Stephan Paffenmeyer, Friederich Kun-
 gesser, Isaac ~~Seifoe~~ Leopold Dölpman (Delp) Johann David
 Streib, Heinrich Reisz, Michael Zimmerman and others,
 To James Steel a gentle man of Phila, a man who did not wish
 to work, but was a land speculator a warrant was issued
 for 500 acres, and the usual allowance of 6 percent which made it
 530 acres more, This tract lay in the Housatonic Valley on Parkauning
 creek probably the Perleisemen, On the 31st of August 1733 a patent
 was granted to Jacob Steel for this tract, with the reservation
 of paying a yearly quit rent of 1 silver shilling each year, per
 100 acres or in other words 5 shillings annually. Steel sold
 this tract Feb. 8. 1741 to James Hamilton of Phila, another land
 shark for 150 pounds English money, around \$750. dollars in
 Pennsylvania Currency, Dec. 23. 1761, Hamilton sold this tract to
 Hans Heinrich Yeakel (Yeakel) for 1250 Pounds, 8 times more than
 he paid to Steel, and still no improvements, This tract is now
 (1884) in the possession of Rev. Daniel Yeakel, David Yeakel, George
 Shultz, Anthony Shultz, J. Deek and others, it is calculated to
 be the best of farmlands in Schuylkill Co.
 James Steel took up an other Warrant for 276 acres of land lying
 in Lower Milford, the site of Heausdale but Steel did not
 apply for a patent but sold his warrant to Nicholas Waller
 for 189 Pounds sterling part of this tract was patented to Waller
 in 1768, another part another part containing 179 acres to
 Rev George Kriebel, In 1770 the remainder of the tract was
 patented to Frederick Limbach. It is now (1884) in the posses-
 sion of John Stauffer, Milton Oberholzer, Jesse Rey, and Dr. Jonas
 R. Foxhard, James Steel took out warrants for 4200 acres of
 land, most of which he never got patents sold the warrants to
 others who then applied for patents paid for the land, and
 Steel had the best of the bargain, The above mentioned 2 tracts
 was all he had in Lower Milford 776 acres with the 6 percent
 allowance which amounted to another 46 1/2 acres total - 812 1/2 acres
 Michael Zimmerman 3 tract Warrants for 3 tracts Feb. 6. 1733 Pat.
 granted May 3. 1741 to Michael and George Zimmerman, 993 acres

In Hosenack Valley adjoining the Jacob Steel tract, 1784 the premises were sold to John Grundt, who sold in 1787 to John Roeder, (1784) in possession of Henry C. Roeder. David Roeder and others is very rich farming land. Martin Wiedknecht applied for a warrant Sep 13. 1734 for 170 acres, near the present site of Dillingen Mills, but it seems he did not comply with the conditions, not until 1822 a patent was granted for a part of it to Jacob Eberhard the other part in 1837 to Jacob S. Meyer, these premises are in possession of Lewis Roeder Lewis H. Weand, Joshua Stahler, Henry S. Meyer, Abraham Musselman, John S. Rhoads. In 1734 Warrant issued to Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger for 150 acres, he sold the warrant to his son John Jacob Dillinger who obtained a patent July 1st 1734 Warrant to Jacob Wetzel, for 150 acres another in 1754 for 51 acres patent granted for the first tract 1747 the second Aug 9, 1754 to Jacob Wetzel, these premises are located in the Hosenack Valley now occupied by David Schuler, John D. Eberhard, Daniel Rottenberger and others. April 4. 1771 a third tract to Jacob Wetzel of over 47 acres called Mount Fair, now in possession of Abraham Kauffman and S. S. Roeder, this was probably mountain land, as you note the choice lands were taken at an early, the poor much later on — March 3. 1734 a warrant issued to Stephen Riemer for 100 acres, he sold the warrant to Peter Wentz of Phila. who obtained a patent for it Dec 9th 1735, situated in the Hosenack Valley, Peter Wentz erected a flour and Grist mill on this tract in 1740, This was the first flour mill erected in Schuyl Co. Part of the premises now in possession of Solomon Shantz, and Reuben M. Roeder the mill property by Johnathan Fretz, Christian Crall, or Kraul. Warrant for 250 acres April 26, 1782 patent granted for this tract to William Schaffer situated in the present Village of Gionaville, now occupied (1884) by George Schall, Widow Michling, Reuben Stahler, Johnathan Berkig and others, the new Lutheran Church stands on this property. Feb 5. 1734 warrant issued to Conrad Wetzel for 145 1/2 acres. Wetzel not complying with the conditions the warrant was transferred to Peter Moyer Jan 10. 1749. he not complying Christian Miller of Long Swamp township Berks Co. got a patent Dec. 14. 1762. On these premises Valentine Dickenschied came to an accidental death by falling from the upper part of the barn This happened in 1772. now in possession of Emanuel Moyer Henry Moyer etc. (1884.)

June 7. 1734 Warrant issued to George Schumacher for over 200 acres in Krams dale, on the line between Bucke and Schigh Counties, 140 acres of which were in Lower Milford Schigh Co. Schumacher not complying with the conditions the warrant was transferred to Balthasar Kneiss Nov 10. 1749. This shows that they gave Schumacher 15 years time to make settlement, yet he couldnt or wouldnt pony up. Kneiss got his patent Dec. 16. 1749. This property is still in the Kneiss family. On Nov. 23. 1736, another warrant issued to the same Schumacher for 200 acres these premises are situated near Emmaus Upper Milford, he again let it go at that they were sold to Daniel Schwartz and later patented to him, at a part Francis Schwartz, the greater part of this property is still in the Schwartz family, Peter Henninger, Daniel Klein etc. Jan 26. 1734 warrant issued to Henry Reiber (Kaiber or Reber) for 150 acres in the Hosenack Valley, was transferred June 6. 1735 to Andreas Eckhard, again transferred to George Klein who finally got a patent August 6th 1757. On this tract the Village of Hosenack. Theobald Meckling, sometimes called Duwallt (nighly) obtained a warrant for 156 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. on June 29. 1734. a second warrant was issued to him June 27. 1747. for a tract over 20 acres, a third warrant was issued to him for 18 acres. Oct 6. 1757. Patent was granted to Meckling for the first tract June 16. 1757. for the other 2 smaller tracts patents were granted to Thomas Meckling. these properties are still in the possession of the Meckling Bros. Manufacturers of Chemicals such as Caustic Soda, Water Glass or Egg preservative. Jacob Dube - Warrant issued Dec 28. 1734 for 150 acres, this tract is situated in the Hosenack Valley, and was called "Pott" the patent was issued to his son Daniel Dube. in 1772 these premises were in the Dube family for over 125 years, now owned 1844 Henry W Longacre, Alfred Treet, and Widow Lydia Dube. Hans (John) Post warrant issued June 14. 1735 for 125 acres, who sold the same to Thomas Kneiss who took another warrant April 10. 1749 for an adjoining 25 acres, he sold both tracts April 8. 1766 to Ludwig Siffert for 300 Pounds, who sold April 25. 1775 to Hans (John) Shanty for 700 Pounds. Hans Shanty purchased April 1. 1765 a tract of over 125 acres from Valentine Kneiss which was conveyed to Kneiss on a warrant dated April 14. 1741. for 25 Pounds, these three tracts were still only Warrants, On March 15. 1785 Shanty

obtained a patent for these 3 tracts, containing in all 295 1/2 acres and is still in the Shanty family now (1884) owned by Aaron Shanty. d. Milford Michael Kohler (Bayler) Warrant issued, in 1734, for 100 acres, surveyed and patent granted Oct. 10. 1748, is now in possession of Michael Eberhard (1884) situated in the Hosenack Valley Lower Milford Ulrich Rieser (Rieser) Warrant issued in 1735 for over 269 acres Situated in the present Heausdale, a second warrant issued for over 15 acres adjoining the first tract Aug 8. 1749 on August 15. 1760 he obtained a patent for his 269 acres. On Apr. 23. 1794 he conveyed by will to his son Caspar Rieser 82 acres for 5 Shillings about 75 cents. the other part 195 1/2 acres was sold June 5th 1788 to Jacob Brobst, The smaller tract 15 acres 30 perches was sold to Balzer Krause. all this land now, because Bros. Adam Krause, d. Hinneriching Doon Duck Johnson Warrant granted 1734, Patent issued in Jan 20. 1735 for 352 acres, Who sold to Jacob Miller, Who sold to John Shimer Esq. the Village of Shimer'sville, is now on the site of this property, The greater part of this property is still owned by the Shimer decedents Paul Ritter sometime spelled Rütter, Warrant issued Dec 1737. for 192 acres on Hosenack Creek, Warrant transferred to his Son Caspar Ritter, May 17. 1752 who received patent Feb 15. 1753 He sold to Joseph Eberhard, for 250 Pounds this was in 1758 The property was still in the Eberhard family in 1884, Jacob Miller warrant and survey in 1737. 193 1/2 acres, Who sold and conveyed by deed pole in 1743 to Jacob Kooker or Kucken) to whom patent was granted May 17. 1761. This property was later owned by Michael Skelby in Lower Milford Michael & Joseph Eberhard for the use of the Reformed Caloonist Society for 117 acres 53 perches Warrant issued and patent granted. May 23. 1738 - Dec 16. 1762. It is still in the possession of the Great Swamp Trinity Church, Reformed, one of the most splendid Country Churches in Eastern Penna. it was erected in 1872-1873 and cost Thirty Thousand dollars \$30,000, Matthias Ox or (Ochs) Warrant July 23. 1738 for 165 acres and 6 percent allowance patent granted Jan 20. 1747. This tract is near Dillingersville, in 1884 in possession of Dan. Stabler the old homestead, Henry Engenacker, Albert Freet and Others, Conrad Holbe Aug 11. 1738. Transferred, Feb. 17th to Jacob Smith and Jacob Bush for 212 acres Patented partly to Anthony Stabler

and partly to John Martin Schwenk, Schwenk took 88 acres
 State 124, acre, this tract was patented May 16. 1762. now
 owned by Charles Schell, Aaron H. Wagner, Peter Schuler,
 Seth Weaver, and Solomon Gabel - 1884.

* Hans Oord (or John Oord now Ott or Oett) a warrant was issued
 Sep 14. 1738 for 200 acres 13 paches Patent granted, April 11. 1761.
 now in possession of Solomon Gabel, John Breckman and
 the greater part of Peter Schuler, the township line between Upper
 and Lower Milford runs through the middle of the original tract,
 Lorenz Ebach warrant issued for 150 acres, in 1734 of 35, patent
 granted Dec. 17. 1762 to Johannes Reising, In possession of Daniel
 Stauffer and is in Lower Milford township,
 Johannes Meyer or John Meyer, warrant issued for 180 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in
 1734, patented Oct 24. 1761. previous to that year he created a
 saw mill on the property, and sold the same the same year 1761
 to his children (now 1884) in possession, John Zigler, Charles
 Burkhalter, Joel Brunner, Jesse Dillinger, and Samuel Stauffer the
 Saw mill property, the division line between the 2 tps. runs through.
 Peter Roeg (or Rose) Warrant for 157 acres. 1737, who sold to Isaac
 Leopold Self, who sold to Christian Zeller (now Zelner) when or
 to whom the patent the Patent was granted we do not know
 In Possession of Abraham Mueselman and others, in Lower Milford.
 Michael Moore warrant issued in 1734 for 100 acres, to whom
 it was patented is not known it is the same tract on which
 the Village of Dillingersville is located, in possession of Fritz
 Jost, Israel Larosh, Edwin Diefenderfer, James Mazuric, etc.
 Theobald Muehling, Heinrich, Wilhelm Dillinger, Christopher Gutth-
 man, Mathias Ochs, and Jacob Dillinger in behalf of the Lutheran
 Congregation, warrant issued April 4. 1770, for 29 acres, 137 paches.
 Was ~~surveyed~~ surveyed, and patented March 10. 1840. This property is
 situated near Dillingersville, and is in possession of John R.
 Betting and the Union School and Church ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~division~~
 Henry Ries (Riez or Reez) Warrant Sep 12. 1738 for 200 acres 75 paches
 Patent was granted to Jacob Hiestand, Sep 3. 1787. It was called
 (Hiestander Delight) at present (1884) in possession of Henry B.
 Shantz, W. S. Mayer, Rev. William Gehman, Samuel Mueselman
 another warrant was issued to Henry Ries Jan 22. 1744 for
 50 acres 125 paches adjoining the above tract, Ries it seems

again did not comply with the conditions, so not until July 25, 1832
 a patent was granted for this tract to Daniel Mohr
 who sold to Thomas Mohr who sold to F. B. Swartz Mrs. Gray, Upper Milford
 * Jacob Rauech; warrant issued Sep 11. 1738. 115 1/4 acre, Patent granted
 May 8. 1789. to Peter Rauech, this tract is in Lower Milford now (1884)
 owned by Anthony Weider, Charles Burr, Anthony Shiffert, Abe Hendricks, etc.
 Valentine Keiser warrant issued June 26. 1734, and a second one Apr. 22
 1735, the 2 tracts containing 150 acres, in the Hornsack Valley, but
 Keiser not complying with the conditions another warrant was
 issued to Joseph Eberhard Sr. Mar. 14. 1742, patent was granted soon
 afterwards, now in possession of Dr. J. H. Dickert, (1884)
 On April 14. 1741. Keiser made another attempt to get a foot hold
 in Lower Milford, so a warrant was granted him for 100 acres
 on a branch of Hornsack creek. again he could not make a go
 out of it, and sold his warrant to John Shantz. who got a
 patent April 1. 1765, now in possession of Aaron Shantz
 Henry Shizler warrant issued for 149 3/4 acres. near Zionville
 Dated Sep 15. 1738, no go. so a patent was granted to John Stahl
 * Michael Biechop warrant granted for 203 acres, situated on
 the line of Bucks and Schig Cr. near Steinsburg. Patented Aug. 1. 1764
 * Joseph Eberhardt Sr. patent granted for 401 acres in Lower Milford
 patent granted on Apr. 27. 1746. By his will this tract was divided
 into 2 equal parts by surveyor David Shultz, one part to his
 son Peter, and the other to his son Abraham Eberhard. Those
 401 acres are now in possession (1884) John Eberhard, his sister
 Mary Spinner, who are direct descendants, and Aaron Klein,
 John Dover, Samuel Heimback, James Heimback, Joe. Benner etc.
 * Joseph Eberhard, another warrant issued Jan. 29. 1752 for 67 1/4 acres.
 Patented Feb 25. 1753. now in possession of John Eberhard.
 * Leonard Lotz or Lutz warrant for 200 acres, issued Jan 9. 1739
 A patent was granted for same to Rudolph (Weiss) July 17. 1761
 this tract is situated near Zionville, the Church of the Evan-
 gelical Association is located on the premises also by the widow
 Schubert, Reuben Schubert, Tillman Stahl, Levi Shultz and others
 * Peter Wentz warrant issued and patent granted soon after
 Sep 4. 1739. for 2 tracts the one containing 89 1/4 acres, no. 2
 11 acres 23 perches, together with 163 acres in the Hornsack Valley,

Peter Wentz property

- It is now partly in the possession of Solomon Schantz, Reuben M. Roeder, Johnathan Feltz, Henry G. Shocalsy, and William Schoenly.
- Between these two tracts there was another tract of 100 acres which Peter Wentz bought, Dec 3rd 1735, from Stephen Kerner on which he erected a flour and grist mill in 1740.
- * Friedrich Kotes, Warrant issued, and surveyed in 1740 104 acres, who sold in 1745 to Henry Schleifer who obtained patent June 28, 1765.
- * Henry Schleifer Warrant issued and surveyed an adjoining tract containing 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, in 1752. Patent was also granted June 28, 1765.
- Mar 2, 1796 he sold the both tracts containing 217 acres to Abraham Hiestand, On the first tract the Mennonite Church is located, both tracts now in possession of Abraham Geissinger, also Jonsville R.R. depot.
- * John Hiestand Warrant issued Dec 4, 1740, for 125 acres, a second warrant was issued Mar 15, 1743, for an adjoining tract almost 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
- June 30, 1762 a patent was granted for both tracts containing 162 A. 130 P. this tract is situated in Upper Milford, still in the Hiestand family.
- * Philip Kolbach, (Kolbeck or Kolbeg) warrant issued Mar 31, 1743, the tract contained 137 acres. Kolbach could not comply with the conditions so another warrant was issued to Michael Flores Jan 21, 1752. Patent granted Feb 23, 1763.
- present occupied by Davis and Frank Flores, Jacob F. Schell James Mayner, Lower.
- * Peter Rittenhouse Warrant issued 1741 for 250 acres, on the Hosenack creek.
- Patent granted Jan 8, 1774, to Abraham Meyer, and was called Meyer's neglect, On these premises Henry Funk erected a flour and grist mill 1775.
- These 250 acres now occupied by Samuel Miller, Joel Yeakel, Daniel Shultz, Mill for Andrew Eckhard. (sometimes called Skant) warrant 1743, 45 acres in the Hosenack Valley, Patent granted to Geo. Stahl, named Reuben Roeder.
- * Michael Meyer Warrant issued Sep 1, 1741, for 100 acres 130 Aches near Shimersville, who sold the same Dec 7, 1752, to Friedrich Kern who obtained Patent Dec 9, 1752. this property is still in the Kern family (1884) as Thomas Kern, Jonas Kern, and David Kern.
- * Michael Meyer Jan 25, 1744 took out another warrant for 48 A. 35 Aches.
- Patent granted to Conrad Meyer, by the name of Meyersville Nov 17, 1779.
- This tract is near Jonsville now owned by Edwin Christman and others.
- * Conrad Stamm warrant for 150 acres Patent granted Mar 20, 1743.
- near Jonsville, now Conrad Meyer Edwin Christman and others.
- * Frederick Kemmerer warranted dated Aug 17, 1742 for 98 acres 132 Aches by the name of "Meatville" A patent was granted for the same Sep 6, 1796 by the State Executive Council unto Abraham Schantz, and

is now in possession Christian Shantz and Reuben Shantz near Tillinghamsville.

* Ludwig Bitting, warrant issued Mar 30. 1744 for 51 acres 115 perches patented Oct 12. 1772 to Ludwig Heber, and was called 'First Tract', situated on the Hosenack Hill, Lower Milford. It was the custom in the Land office to ask the applicant for the name of the place where his claim was situated since there were no towns, nor Villages nor nothing they gave it any old name, The name in Saucon. The settler who settled on the Reinhard tract, now occupied by John Wolffe, John Pospischil and others said, they call it Pittsburg, that was long before there was a Pittsburg in Penna. another settler near Centre Valley said they call it 'Ishee Hole', what he meant by that name nobody knows to the present time, another place the settler called 'Perplexity' another place in Schuylkill called 'Tall want' the office was satisfied.

* George Mack warrant dated Jan 7. 1739, for 100 acres in the Hosenack Valley, and was later ^{patented} sold to George Stahl and John Moulder Sr. Pat. granted March 31. 1839, for 49 acres and Sep 4. 1849 for 16 acres to John Roeder Sr. is now occupied by John M. Roeder, David and Thomas Roeder (1884).

^ On June 10. 1744 another warrant was issued to Geo Mack for 100 a. 137 p. This tract was purchased Feb. 20. 1808, by Abraham Kriebel, and was purchased the same day from Conrad Witzel an adjoining tract of over 32 acres, these two tracts were patented Mar. 18. 1808. by the name of Abrahams Plain, to the said Abraham Kriebel now in possession of Isaac S. Roeder a successful farmer (1884).

John Benjamin Warrant dated April - 1744. for 120 acres 92 perches who sold to Peter Wittel Jan. 20. 1753, who obtained patent Apr. 1762 now in possession Isaac Muehl, Chas Schönlly Mr. Gackenbach etc Upper M.

* Jacob Gartenhauer 2 warrants (1) Oct 23 1745 for 29 acres (2) dated Sep 4 1747 for 24 acres. situated near Emmaus near Elise Dreyer and others.

* George Strepek (probably Streezbach) warrant dated Dec 8. 1744, for 150 acres, who sold to Frederick Martin who obtained a patent for the same situated in U. Milford, now ^{owned} Peter Kline Peter Marks etc.

* Nicolaus Stachler, warrant Oct 11. 1744, for 26 acres, who purchased Sep. 6. 1759 from Henry Schizzler an adjoining tract of 149 3/4 A on Oct. 5. 1761. a patent was granted to him for both tracts near Tionsville, now in possession of Enos Truckenmiller & Charles Establer.

* Christian Biegel (or Bigli) Warrant Dec 20. 1745, for 88 1/2 acres Biegel sold Dec. 24. 1756 to Peter Martin, who sold Feb 26. 1774 to Conrad Seif who sold Mar 24 1777 to Michael Andreas who sold

- Jan 28, 1783. to Henry Meyer, who finally obtained a patent April 16, 1789, and called it Meyerton, now oc. by Wm. H. Meyer
- * Peter Kehler, (sometimes called Kuchler) warrant dated Mar 20, 1745 for 135 acres, situated in the Western corner of S. Milford now in possession of J. Mangold, A. Trucken Miller and others.
- * Michael Schmidt, warrant for 284 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, Pat. granted Apr. 8, 1750, situated near Simepost now in possession of Nathan Kemmer, Joel Wieder, Thomas Seibenspeger heirs, and others.
- * Peter Broomfield, Warrant dated Feb. 10, 1749 for a tract of 62 acres 143 Pacher who sold May 12, 1753 to Peter Hittel who obtained patent Apr. 24, 1762. Occupied by Wm. Yeakel. - 1884
- * Jacob Kurr, Warrant dated Mar. 2, 1746. for 46 acres 155 pacher patent granted to Caspar Rieyer by the name of "Escapial" in the Hosenack valley, in the possession of Daniel Schultzy on Mar. 9, 1752 another warrant was issued for another 32 acres, Patent was granted to Abraham Kriebel a part of "Abrahams Plain"
- * Thomas Kurr Warrant dated Apr. 10, 1749, for 25 acres. another warrant dated Mar. 3, 1749, for another tract of 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The 25 acre tract was patented to Hans Schantz, included in Schantzburg as already stated, the other tract was sold to George Klein a patent was granted to him by the name of Schleinhansen, situated in S. Milford now owned by H. B. Schantz. Jacob and Thomas Kurr moved to Tulpehocken, Berks Co.
- * George Klein, warrant for 95 a. 108 Pacher, in the Hosenack Valley, Patent granted Jan. 5, 1759. to George Klein now in possession of Henry B. ~~Schultz~~ Schantz, David Roeder and others
- * Felix Brunner Warrant issued for over 200 acres, and was sold 1763, to George Urffer, and no doubt the patent was granted to him, Situated in Lower Milford now owned by Milton S. Fluck & Samuel J. Stauffer, Bennerville & Schell, &c.
- * Melchior Stecher Warrant 1735, sold to Joseph Eberhard to whom patent was granted, situated in S. Milford now owned Alvin Jarret, David Humbach's heirs Peter Gehris and others.
- * Christopher Krauss, patent granted, 1740 in the Hosenack Valley, in the private room of Christopher Krauss, a school was established in 1765, by Charles Boss. as teacher. His salary

- was thirty 5. Pounds, 8 bushels of grain, free dwelling place garden, feed for one cow, yearly he stuck out 4 years, now in possession of Mr. Heiler, Samuel & Carl and others
- * Hans Adam Trumpf about the same time, over 100 acres in Horensack, Premise now in possession of Henry J. Schell. Nathan ~~Stahl~~ Stahl, Elias Trumpf, Henry Trumpf, and others
- * George Hoffman Warrant dated Nov. 7. 1745, 27 acres 141 Perches Situated near E. maine, now in possession of Uriah H. Iceland
- * Henry Rudolph, Warrant dated Oct. 16. 1746, 81 acres, near the present Veen Cruz Station Patent was granted Sep 25. 1822. for 35 acres 120 P. part of 81 acres, to Abraham Schiele (or Schuler)
- * Henry Huber, warrant for 130 acres, was issued Aug 24. 1747. Huber sold the same Dec. 16. 1751. to Henry Otto now (Ott.) who sold Dec. ^{7. 1772} ~~1771~~ to his son Christopher Ott, who finally got a patent Jan. 2. 1789. Situated in Lower Milford now owned by John Funk, B. W. Welfer and George Miller.
- * Conrad Hretzel to whom a second warrant was issued in 1748 for 164 acres, and sold 1753. to George Stahlneck to whom patent was granted Feb. 20. 1753, in Lower Milford now owned by Joel Wieder, Saul Wieder, and others.
- * John Peter Walber (the first Constable of Upper Milford) that was before Milford, was divided into Upper and Lower. On Dec. 14. 1751 patents were granted to him for 4 tracts, containing 182 A. 15 P. Perches. first tract 53 a. second tract 59 A. 67 P. Third tract, 62 A. fourth tract 18 A. 87 P. The first and third tract now in possession of Leonard Stauffer, the 2nd and 4th now Jonas K. Gerhard etc, all in L. Milford.
- * Skutopa Walber, Patent granted June 5. 1753. 230 A. 110 P. situated in Kraussdale adjoining land of his brother John Peter Walber, is now in possession of Dr. Jonas K. Gerhard, John Stauffer, Leonard Stauffer, Nathan Berkey, George Kervoer, and others. (1784)
- * Philip Stephan Poppenmeyer. warrant issued Nov. 27. 1747. for 60 acres patent was granted May 29. 1822. to Jacob Meyer, is situated near Zionville, a second warrant was issued to Poppenmeyer, for another tract of 81 a. 93 P. a patent was granted Aug. 9. 1821 for 56 A. 88 P. being a part of the 81 acres, to Jacob Andress, now owned W. Loreng
- * Peter Fink, 25 acres were surveyed to Peter Fink a part of the above 81 acres 93 P. by another Warrant issued to Peter Fink Nov. 18. 1757 Patent granted to Jacob Ott. Jan 3. 1832. now in Possession of Charles Bauder Jr.

- George Schambach warrant 1740. for 235 acres, sold to Jacob Sicker, to whom a patent was granted Mar. 3. 1789, now in possession of Jacob Hiestand, Abraham Hiestand, Benjamin Hagedt & Michael Bastian warrant dated Mar. 6. 1752 Patent granted to John Schuler June 13. 1811, in Upper Milford renowned by Moses Orth
- * Jacob Strub warrant Jan 3. 1748, for 73 A. 150 P. in the Horenack Valley, who sold June 9th 1760 to Peter Edleman, who obtained patent Feb 1. 1770 by the name of "Sadli" now Solomon Schantj.
- * Philip Herzog warrant for 102 A. patent granted Sep 11. 1751, on this tract the Lower part of Jonsville and the Reformed Church is located, now owned by Henry Roth, Leon Snyder, Chas. Fetter Jr. Chas. Appel
- * Bernhard Baer, Warrant for 113 A. Pat Jan 3. 1760 Situated on Bald Hill in Upper Milford now owned by Tilghman Stahl, Adam Krammer, warrant for 72 A. 140 P. who conveyed the same June 8. 1762. to Simon Schnitzer (Snyder) to whom a patent was granted by the name of "Snyderburg" Mar. 27. 1782 is still in possession of the Snyder now occupied by Jacob Schnitzer.
- * Wendell Heimback warrant for 99 A. 24 P. patent Mar. 22. 1782. to his son David Heimback (father of the Hampton furnace)
- * Michael Hartman Dillon, warrant for 72 A. 84 P. Patented Oct 7. 1761 situated in Lower Milford now in possession of Jacob Borner
- * Friedrich Fraehnel, Warrant Oct 12. 1764, for 23 A. 98 P. Patent granted Apr. 15. 1765 and sold to John Hiestand Oct 5. 1775.
- * Michael Kuthman warrant for 103 A. who sold to John Adam Eschard who got patent Apr. 4. 1771. now owned by Levi Schelly.
- * George Suint Warrant and Survey Aug. 15. 1765, who sold to Adam Hillegas 1767, who sold to his son John Hillegas in 1772. to whom a patent was granted Oct. 5. 1784, by the name of "Fairfield" contained 92 acres 80 P. in Horenack Valley Occupied Reuben Roder, Wm. Trunk etc.
- * Herman Nies, warrant for 178 A. 33 P. patent granted to Nies on Oct 21. 1761. called "Nies Heim" situated near Vera Ferry now owned by Mrs. Nies widow of Joseph Nies, Daniel Kline, F. B. Swartz, John Santmuller,
- * Michael Wolfgang warrant for 144 A. which was dated Nov. 16. 1750. it is not known to whom patent was granted, it is situated in U. Milford, near E. mans now, David Schaffer, Jacob Schell etc.
- * Jacob Stahl warrant issued and patent granted for 135 A. 20 P. July 8. 1761. Jacob Stahl died 1786. and the property was sold to

Andrew Riesen, who sold June 13. 1787. to Philip Waller, who erected about 1796 a saw mill, and a grist mill - situated near Jonesville dividing line of the two townships runs through this tract it is now in possession of Edward Heist, Charles Klein and heirs of John E. and has Philip Jannay now Doney, Warrant for 38 A. 71 P. dated Nov. 27. 1787. Patent granted July 25. 1821. to Henry Leibert, between 1768 and 1778 Leibert mill was erected by Jacob Hahn, now in possession of Jacob Moyer, who sold in July 1883 to Jesse Stauffer to take effect Apr. 1. 1884 Another warrant dated Mar. 24. 1752 issued to Philip Jannay (Doney) it adjoins the first tract containing 269. acres by whom patented I can not say, now M. Heller, J. Buskirk, G. Fisher, Jordan P. Schuber etc. George Stahl, warrant issued, dated Sep. 12. 1765. for 47 acres Patented, to Jacob Miller, now owned by Tillerman Stables M. Milford Jacob Hahn warrant issued and patent granted for 25 acres by the name of Squirrel Plain, now owned by Charles Schwartz etc. Charles Blewett warrant issued dated May 25. 1756. for 11 1/2 acres. Patent granted to Andrew Engelmann, called "Spring-field" July 10. 1789 now Henry E. Moyer in Upper Milford. Christian Andreas Suttman warrant issued 1738 for 103 A. who sold to Adam Gebhard who received patent Apr. 4. 1771. now Abraham Kauffman, Henry Schantz. Levi H. Schelly in Uff. Co. Johnathan Adam Roth, Nov. 2. 1751. warrant issued for 2 tracts (1.) 27a. 122 P. (2.) 7a. 76 P. together 35 A. 38 P. Patented 1837 to Christian Scheerer, in Lower Milford, now John Dittmer Thomas Scheerer, Abraham Hendricks, Lower Milford. Michaelaue Ditz warrant issued Patent granted dated Nov. 27 1789. for 2 tracts containing together 163 A. 10 P. called No. 25 lying in "Richland Manor" why Richland Manor I am unable to give, situated in S. Milford, still in possession of some of the Ditzes William Bitz, sometimes called (Pitts) Bitz did not take out a patent and later moved to Upper Saucon, and brought from the newcomers, the tract later the Residence of Chas. J. Yeager. He could not make it go there, so he sold out to Reuben Opp, and moved to Berke Co. Opp later sold to Yeager. the Warrant to Bitz was issued in 1738 for 47 A. 29 P. Patent was granted to Jacob Wetzel Apr. 4. 1771. and was called "Mount Fair" See Jacob Wetzel, in a previous land grant.

William Rueb, (or Rieb) Warrant Mar. 24. 1748 for 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.
 Patent granted to Jacob Schantz Apr. 6. 1816. on this tract the

Evangelical United Mennonite Church in Upper Milford is located.
 The remaining part of the tract in Possession of Wm. S. Meyer

Henry & Schantz, John F. Roder, Lewis S. Roder and Erwin Standt
 * Johannes Kuebler or (Kuehn) Warrant dated Oct 7. 1740 for 130 A.

Kuebler sold to John Adam Rothmeyer to whom a patent, by
 the name of "Wales" was granted Jan 12. 1808, who sold to his
 Son in law Jacob Schwank (Commissioner of Schuylb. Co.) from 1832-1835
 July 22. 1808 99 acres 106 Piches, Situated in S. Milford now in Posses-
 sion of Theobald Gully, Henry Deise, Solomon Muekel, Dan. Schell, Wm. Jones, S. Kiefer

* Balzer Yeakel Warrant issued for 35 A. 50 P. Mar 22. 1766, Patent granted
 Feb 5. 1771. and was called Yeakel Rock, situated on the east side of
 Bald Hill, in S. Milford, now Archa Ott, Samuel Miller etc 1808.

* Philip Matzer Warrant issued and patent granted Mar 11. 1768 for
 198 A. 150 Piches, situated in U. Mil. in possession of Fritz Sobel and others,

* Bernhard Derr. Warrant Apr. 5. 1758 for 18 acres in U. Milford now in
 Possession of John Baender, and the Baptist Church near Vera Cruz

* George Leuch Warrant Nov 14. 1812 for 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Patent July 5. 1814
 near Vera Cruz, now in Possession of John Baender, Thomas Mohr etc 1834.

* Sebastian Knuss and Andrew Giering, they both took up great tracts
 of Land around 1740 or earlier, Situated on the South and West side
 of Emmaus. They were both leading members of the Moravian Church.
 They both donated the Land where the borough of Emmaus now stands.
 The premises are now in possession of many owners, The Southern part of
 the Borough, the Emmaus Iron Co. and many others.

* The following warrants were taken in Milford but their locations are
 not known to the writer

* John George Baumgartner, Sep 12. 1738 for 150 acres.

* Johannes Elwick (probably Helfrich) Mar 12. 1744. 50 acres

* Jacob Steffler, Mar 2. 1754. 57 acres

* Gabriel Köhler, Mar. 18. 1746 75 acres.

* John Michael Kiehl, June 6. 1746. 64 acres.

* Michael Rischel Aug 16. 1748. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

* Peter Kiehl, Apr. 4. 1750. 33 acres

* Christian Steinmeyer June 5. 1757. 150 acres

* Jacob West Oct 9. 1757. 40 acres

* Baltzer Fetterman Aug 14. 1752. 52 acres.

* Michael Stocker 1740, about 150 a. now in possession of Charles Johnson.

* Henry Bittling 1740 about 100 acres

* Henry Rutler, 1740. 50 acres.

Goet Henkel (Hinkel) Michael Place, Comedding, John Metzger, John - Schaub, John Kiesel, Samuel Bechtel, no records obtainable.

* Christopher Bayer Warrant Oct. 15. 1738 151 acres

* Andrew Barlian. 32 acres 50 perches.

George Herft or Hooft. about 1740 over 100 acres in Upper Milford, now in possession of Samuel and Abraham Musselman, and Wm. Lehman.

Short sketches of prominent Pioneer Families of the Milford.

Jacob Dubs the Founder of the Dubs family in Lower Milford and Schuylb Co. Was born in the Village of Leech Parish of Rirmensdorf Germany, Aug. 31. 1710 a son of Jacob Dubs Sr. there were several sons but all died young except Jacob Jr. Then the mother died, the father married a second time and had another son by his second wife, When Jacob Jr. was about 22 years of age the father died, he resolved to emigrate to America He and his brother divided, leaving the Homestead to his brother, the brother buying out his share, With this little money he sailed from Rotterdam in the Ship "Dragon" Charles Hoagane Captain and arrived in Phila. Sep 10. 1732. Immediately after their arrival they were taken to the old courthouse on second street where they were required to take an oath of allegiance to King George the second of England, there were 185 passengers on the ship of whom 14 were sick, Dubs one of them, those that were sick took the oath later on Perhaps not all survived we do not know. Very soon after his arrival in America Jacob Dubs occupied a tract of land in what is now Lower Milford Township, Schuylb Co. Pa. Near the head waters of a branch of the Perkiomen he built a log house, It was situated in the meadow on the opposite side of the road from the present building, The country was a wilderness, on three sides of his farm the land was still unoccupied the fourth side was occupied by Henry Metzger a native of Wurtemberg Germany, the first tract of land purchased by Dubs consisted of 150 acres with the usual allowance of 6 percent making in all 159 acres, Later on he bought more lands, this land was surveyed for him by Nicholas Scull, who was the Surveyer General for the Proprietaries John & Richard Penn. Dec. 28. 1734. Soon after his arrival Dubs became a member of the German Reformed Church at Great Swamp.

Jacob Dubbe was married to Veronica Welker, she was born in Europe but had relatives in America. She is said to have been a woman of a very good education, probably a sister to George Welker, of Hohenhoppin who speculated extensively in land, as his name appears in many ancient deeds, we have been informed by one of her great grand daughters that when the Country began to be settled, she gathered the children of the neighborhood in her kitchen and taught them to read.

Dubbe seems to have been a very intelligent man, he wrote an excellent hand, as can be seen by fragments of his manuscripts, His neighbors called him "ein Tausend Künster", in other words a jack of all trades, Guns were brought to him to be repaired from near and far, he also made axes and other implements which were known far and wide for their fine quality, For the use of his family he made a musical instrument, called ein fliegel, or in English a Harpsichord, an instrument now superseded by the Piano. He also was very fond of writing. Jacob and Veronica Dubbe had 5 children.

- (1) Felix born Feb. 28. 1738. When about 21 years of age he lost his life in a singular manner, Taking a load of farm produce to Philadelphia and on the way spent the night at North Wales, at an inn kept by Matthias Schwenk, whose daughter Elizabeth later married Daniel Dubbe a brother to Felix. Rising early in the morning when it was yet dark he fell into the well and was drowned, it seems the well was not well covered, he was unmarried.
- (2) Barbara, born Apr. 5. 1744. Barbara was married to Daniel Boyer, they had several children, Boyer sold his farm at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Being paid in Continental money, which went to nothing after the war, he thus was reduced to poverty, He and his family went West, and were among the first settlers of Tennessee.
- (3) Margaretta born in 1746. She became the second wife of Jacob Dillinger, and had several children, The late Daniel Dillinger of Lower Milford was her son.
- (4) Daniel Dubbe was born Oct 5. 1748 as Daniel was the only son he became the progenitor of all the Dubbe family.
- (5) Elizabeth born Oct. 16. 1750. Married to Jacob Hark of Berke County.

Elizabeth is said to have been a woman of extraordinary strength her husband Mr. Hawk & Hawk was a Miller Curious stories are related concerning her skill and strength in handling bags of grain and flour, Mr. Hawk grew wealthy and lived in style, at that time it was allowed to have negro slaves in Penna. Hawk had an old negro slave who attended him in the later years of his life. When slavery was abolished in Penna. his master said I am now you are a free man you may go where you please, The old man shook his head, and replied - No no master you cant get rid of me dat a way, you have eat de meat you must pick de bone. Mrs. Hawk survived her husband, and died at a very old age. In 1772 Jacob Dubbe sold his land to his son Daniel, and died soon afterwards, His Wife died some years later they lie buried at the Great Swamp Church, but their Tomb stones have become illegible. Daniel Dubbe the son of the Pioneer, experienced the danger of Frontier life, the Indians were not far away, the wolves howled in the woods. Daniel grew up to be a man of gigantic frame he was all his life an earnest Christian a member of the Reformed Great Swamp Church and almost constantly served as elder or deacon. In 1771 he was married to Elizabeth Schwenk, soon after his marriage he erected a large house, which is still standing, it was the first brick house built in Schuyl Co. He was regarded a very useful man. Besides farming, he had a mill, a saw mill, made pickles, carded wool and God knows how many other trades, he was the first man to sow clove seed in Schuyl Co. He died Dec. 22, 1828. Daniel and Elizabeth Dubbe. had a large family, of whom 4 or 5 died in childhood on July 25, 1777 the two eldest were buried in one grave. 7 children survived 6 sons and one daughter. Anna Maria born 1777. Married to Henry Eberhard, two of her children were still living in 1874 - Michael D. Eberhard, and Mrs. Catharine Dickenshed Widow of Dr. R. F. Dickenschied. both of Allentown. 2) Jacob. born June 21, 1779. he bought a part of his fathers farm built a house on it and lived there all his life; of his 5 children only one was living anymore Daniel Dubbe of Locust Valley who operated a tannery in that Village neither the tannery nor Daniel are any more. but a daughter Neede Dubbe a spinster still in Leopersburg. Jacob J. Dubbe son of Jesse Dubbe was our Minister at the Blue Church, and Friedensville now dead. was a grand son of Jacob.

31 Henry. This son remained at an early date to Hamilton Butler Co. Ohio. He was a fitter by trade, he has no descendants bearing the family name.

4. Daniel Born Apr. 7. 1786, moved to Miamiburg Ohio, in 1835 was twice married, his youngest son Daniel S. was a Captain in the U. S. Army and was mortally wounded at the battle and assault of Petersburg Va. (My father was in the same fight also wounded but not fatally, he often talked about Cap Dan Dulck being a fine officer and a fearless brave soldier and was mourned by many of his comrades. Albert Chl)

5. John, born Sep 5 1788. died Nov. 25. 1869. this son remained at home and to him, his father transferred the farm. He was a gun smith, and during the war of 1812 made hundreds of muskets for the U.S. Government. He was married to Elizabeth Kline had 2 children, Anna Maria married to Charles J. Walt, and Aaron K Dulck.

6. Solomon born Oct 10. 1794. Died May 24. 1880. he resided in Salisbury township. he had two sons Robert and Harrison and a daughter Selia

7. Joseph S. born Oct 16. 1796. Died Apr. 14. 1877. he became a minister and was long identified with the Reformed Church in Schuyl Co. Pa. Balthasar Krauss, and his mother Anna Krauss arrived in 1793 came with some of the Schwenkfelders to this country he married Jan 16 1736 Susanna Hoffman, who followed him from the old country in Sep. 1734. and settled in the most southern part of the present Lower Milford. Krauss died in the year 1749. He purchased a farm of 200 acres, Krauss obtained a patent for the land Dec 16. 1749. for 31 Pounds (equal to about \$160.00) he sold the same Feb 7. 1772 to his son Balthasar Jr. for 700 Pounds (nearly \$4000.00) and died 2 years later over 68 years of age, leaving one son Balthasar Jr. and 4 daughters Rosina married to George Heydrick, Susanna. to Balthasar's brother Barbara - to George Urfer. - Maria married Matthias Burkald. Geo. Heydrick moved to Montgomery Co, the others staid in Lower Milford Balthasar Krauss Jr. bought an other tract from Jacob Probst Sep 1793 137 acres for 1648 Pounds and sold it to his two sons June 4. 1803 John and Andrew Krauss. for 1775 Pounds. Prior to 1800 he donated to the Schwenkfelders 1 acre for Church, School and Burial purposes and sold the other part of his lands to George Krauss his youngest son Aug 17. 1805. for 1490 dollars. he died the same year in October. He left three sons John, Andrew, and George and 4 daughters, Helena married Jacob Burkard, Regina M. to Jeremiah Krauss (probably a Cousin or second Cousin) Susanna - Hunsberger Lydia - Jeremiah

(Platel, John Krause was a well educated man, he was a surveyor and
 machinist. He died Feb 12, 1819 and left 2 sons Anthony and Joseph and 2 daughters
 Maria and Lydia. Andrew Krause became an organ builder at the age
 of 19 he and his brother John built the first pipe organ in Pennsylvania
 this was in the year 1790. He died in 1841. aged 69 years. he left 3 sons
 George, Samuel, John, and David Krause, 3 daughters Regina Leah and
 Rebecca. George died in 1844 aged 64 yrs. and left 5 sons. Jacob, Henry,
 Johnathon, Daniel and Charles Krause, 2 daughters Sarah and Elizabeth.
 Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger ancestor of the Dillinger family came to this coun-
 try in 1728 with 79 other Palatinates, in the Ship "Moulonhouse" he settled
 in 1734 below the present Dillingersville, took up 150 acres erected soon after
 a house in which he lived 32 years, in 1752 he took up another tract
 called the "Gaul" 24 acres later some smaller tracts adjoining his other
 lands, (probably some left over patches of mountain lands) he then had
 over 2380 acres. He died between 1765-1770. he left 7 children - Valentine -
 John George, John Jacob, Johannes, daughters - Anna Catharine married
 to Matthias Bastian, Anna Elizabeth to George Welter, Anna Maria to
 John Martin Schwenk. John George and John Jacob divided the real est.
 among themselves, On July 2, 1760 John Jacob finally got a patent for the
 old homestead 150 acres. Of Valentine Dillinger we only know that he
 had a daughter Anna Rosina, born Mar 15, 1751. Johannes died single
 John Jacob bought of Peter Schuler in 1785, 100 acres on which the present
 Dillingersville is located, he erected an oil mill on this property and
 operated it about 15 years. He married Catharine, daughter of Matthias
 Oke or (Oche) by whom he had 4 children - Matthias, John, Eva Christina,
 Maria Catharine, His wife died in 1774. He married a second time to
 Anna Maria, a daughter of Jacob Dubble. with her he had 3 children
 Catharine - Daniel - John George. He divided his land among his children
 and died Dec. 5, 1803. John George had 8 children John Peter, John Henry,
 and Daniel, John George, Daughters Eva Rosina, Eva Catharina, Gertrude,
 and Anna Maria. John George Dillinger sold his property 88 acres in 1787
 to his brother John Henry, for 400 Pounds, who sold in 1797 to John Schuler
 for 800 Pounds. The same year he bought his father in law, Matthias Oke's
 farm, 162 acres. John H. Dillinger, son of John George, died in 1839. Left 3
 sons and 1 daughter, William, Henry, John, and Elizabeth. John Dillinger
 son of John Jacob, established a store in 1805 sold out to Henry and Daniel
 Stahler, moved to Phila where he died left 3 children, David, Jacob who was
 for a number of years President of the Allentown Bank and Rebecca.

Mechlin Family

Johann Theobald Mechlin a Palatine came to this County in the summer of 1728 and settled in Lower Milford in 1734, he took out a warrant for 156 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, June 23. 1734. He was a Sutheran and took a leading part in founding the original Milford Sutheran Congregation about 1735 about half a mile east of his farm. Mechlin afterwards took up two additional tracts of land and obtained patents for them, He died in 1765 leaving 6 children - Theobald - Peter - Jacob - Philip - Thomas - and Elizabeth. The youngest son Thomas bought the farm for 266 Pounds 15 shillings and 4 Pence. When Thomas died his son John became the owner of the farm, he sold in 1847 to his son Anthony ^{for} \$7875.90 who sold in 1876 to his two sons William Harrison and Benjamin Franklin Mechling, or known as Mechling Bros. Manufacturers of Chemicals, such as Caustic Soda, Lye, Water glass etc, Phila Pa. This is the only home stead in the Milfords that has not changed in name since the first warrant was taken out in 1734 till the spring of 1946, the Brothers having both died and the place changed ownership.

Johann Nicolaus Stahler came to this County, a Palatine, in 1738 and settled in what is now Upper Milford in 1744 he took out a warrant for 26A 56 Paches and purchased from Henry Schisler a tract adjoining of 149 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres he obtained a patent for both tracts 176A 11 Paches Oct 5. 1761. for 27 Pounds 5 shillings 6 Pence (about \$35.) These premises are situated about 1 mile southwest of the village of Bionville a part of the same over 79 acres was still in 1884 in possession of Charles F. Stahler a direct descendant of Johann Nicolaus Stahler, who lived on the premises for 50 years, he died in 1794. Left 6 sons - Anthony, Nicholas - Philip - Ludwig - Henry and Peter, according to his will the property was divided between two of his sons - Ludwig was the Executor, Henry receiving 79A 33 Paches for which he had to pay to the Estate the sum of 540 Pounds, Peter Stahler 86A 67P. 570 Pounds. His four other sons settled elsewhere in the Milfords. Anthony died in 1797 and left 3 sons and 5 daughters - Anthony Jr. - John - Nicolaus - Henry - John Nicolaus Jr. died and left 3 sons and 3 daughters Lorenz - Daniel - Jacob - Philip Stahler died and left 8 children Abraham, Eli - David - Daniel - 4 daughters Ludwig. Died left 3 sons - Christian - David - J. Nicolaus and 5 daughters Henry Stahler died in 1819 left 5 sons Anthony - Henry - Thomas - Cyrus - Isaac - and 5 daughters, Peter died without children. The descendants of Johann Nic Stahler are numerous and are still living in Milford Macungie township and Allentown.

Hans Ott ancestor of the Ott family in Schuylb Co. immigrated from the old Country Germany about the year 1737 and soon afterwards settled in the Milford on a tract of 200 A. 113 P. This tract is on the dividing line of Upper and Lower Milford about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north east of Dillinghamville and about the same distance from Vera Cruz. Warrant dated Sep 11 1738 Patented to Hans Oord Apr. 11. 1761. for 69 P. 14 S. 5 Pence, Hans Ott and wife Sabina conveyed their property 200 A. 113 P. to their son John Ott Jr. Nov. 27. 1779. for 800 Pounds, John Ott died in 1797 aged 48 years left 4 sons and 4 daughters, John - Christian - Henry - Jacob - Est married to Jacob Deisz - Anna Maria - to Conrad Reinhard - Maria Catharina - and Maria Barbara both died single, according to the last will of Hans or John Ott Jr. the property was divided between the 4 sons. John Ott (the 3) eldest son, homestead with 104 A. 128 P. for 2200 P. 16 S. Christian Ott 2nd son. 72 A. 135 P. for 1165 Pounds 8 shillings (Remark Christian, or Christel Ott was the Father in law of Jacob Greenwald and Peter Sell Rebecca the wife of Greenwald. Fietta wife of Peter Sell) Henry and Jacob 3d and 4th sons 39 a. 15 P. each 586 P. 8 shillings. The old homestead in possession of Peter Schuler and portions of the land in possession of John Brehman. Willoughby Gabel, and Solomon Gabel.

* Hans Thiestand a native of Germany immigrated to this Country prior to 1740 and settled in Upper Milford about 1 mile west of Shimersville Dec. 7. 1740 there was surveyed to him 125 acres another warrant dated Mar. 15. 1743. 37 A. 138 P. a patent was granted to him for both tracts 162 A. 130 P. June 30. 1762. for 25 Pounds 4 shillings 8 Pence. On Nov. 20. 1775 Hans Thiestand sold the same to his son John Jr. for 700 Pounds 4866. 66 cts he left 5 sons, John - Jacob - Isaac - Abraham and Christian. They settled in several parts of Milford John - Jacob - Isaac and Abraham in the neighborhood of the old home stead, and the old home stead is still in possession of David, Jacob, and Abraham Thiestand, 1884

Michael Flores Emigrated about about 1740 from Old Wittenburg Germany to this Country and settled soon afterwards in the neighborhood of Dillingersville, Philip Kolbach took out a warrant May 3. 1743 for 137 acres of land but he could not comply with the conditions so the land was surveyed and patented to Michael Flores Feb 23. 1743 for 20th 4 shillings 6 Pence Flores was an excellent blacksmith and became besides a farmer, he was a member of the Lutheran congregation of Upper Milford near his home. He died in 1785. left one son and 4 daughters. Johann Michael Flores, the son, by the Father will got all his real estate, with the condition that he pay to each of his 4 sisters 15 Pounds each, namely - Maria Sophia - Martin Ring they moved to North Carolina, (2) Elizabeth Margaretha - to a Mr. Keen they moved to York Pa. (3) Anna Barbara - to Stephen Ackerman of Bucks Co. (4) Maria Magdalena Died Single, Johann was a blacksmith by trade, Was in service during the Revolutionary war. He died in March 1800 being only 43 years of age leaving a widow and ten minor children, Henry, George, Solomon, Peter, Friedrich, William, Elizabeth, Catharina, Christiana and Anna Maria, The real estate was divided among the sons, and is still partly in possession of some of the descendants. Henry, George, William, Christiana and Anna Maria died single, Solomon Flores died in 1870 in Pittersville Pa. left 3 sons Reuben, Joseph, and Harrison and 6 daughters, one of the daughters Rebecca, an old maid Married Ed. Erney a widower, The Funny Shoemaker of Centre Valley Pa. He went by the name (Rev. Pollix) he had such a wonderful voice, She died childless. Friedrich Flores died in Lower Milford in 1861 and left 3 sons, David, Franklin, and Daniel, Peter Flores died Oct 1. 1865. left 4 daughters and 1 son (Philip Flores) Franklin Flores, son of Friedrich, and P. M. Flores son of Peter Flores served in the Union Army during the Civil war in 1863 in the 167th Regiment Pa Militia, Philip Metzger Flores, Son of Peter Flores. born in Lower Milford in 1832. Enlisted in the 176th Reg. Pa. Volunteers was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Co. K. 176 Regiment, discharged at end of hostilities. was later appointed assistant assessor of U. S. internal revenue 9th district composed of Upper and Lower Milford and Saucon town Schuyl Co. Oct 17. 1865 he was appointed postmaster of Dillingersville, which office he held for more than 25 years. He was engaged over one year in studying and writing local history especially of his native Lower Milford.

Joseph Eberhardt came from Switzerland to this Country in 1727 in 1742 he settled in what is now Lower Milford, Eberhardt acquired in his time 5 tracts of land until he had accumulated 1065 acres. he belonged to the Great Swamp Church, Died in 1760, leaving a will he divided his real estate among his 6 sons - namely Michael Eberhardt - 150 acres first home stead, 350 Pounds sterling, Jacob Eberhardt 172 acres. 200 P. Joseph E. Jr. 192 acres - 350 P. John E. 149 acres, 150 P. 200 £. Peter E. 200 £. 350 £. Abraham E. 200 1/2 a. 350 £. Besides 6 sons he also left 3 daughters who got their share in hard cash namely Veronica wife of Philip Tesch, Elizabeth - Michael Bleiler, and Barbara - George Fisher, These lands are now owned by Dr. J. H. Dickensheid a decendant. John Eberhardt, Mrs. Edwin Spinner, Aaron Klein, Widow Jover, Alvin Jarrett, Widow Reimbach, David Schuler, Daniel Eberhardt, and others, but mostly decendants of the Eberhardts, * Andreas Engelman settled in Lower Milford before 1750, he bought from Michael Stocker 150 acres on which he resided a number of years. Mar. 3. 1757 he sold 1 acre to the Chestnut Hill Reformed Congregation of which he was a member for ten shillings, In 1785 he built on another tract a grist mill, and is now in possession of Aaron Heist. All of the Engelmans now living in Lower Milford, Saucun, Allentown are decendants of Andrew Engelman. such as Elias Engelman, Lewis Engelman of Saucun who was the father of Mark Engelman, ^{Samuel} Edwin Engelman, Samuel Engelman. etc

Daniel Stauffer, ancestor of the Stauffers of this Vicinity first settled in Coalbrookdale twp Bucks Co. Pa. Johannes or John, and Daniel Stauffer Jr. sons of Daniel Sr. bought Dec 7. 1751, the Old Walbere Tavern beside 110 acres of land, situated in the present Manganese Dale, from Niclaus Walber, 3 years afterwards June 9. 1753 they bought 3 other tracts, 1 of 75 a 2 of 53 a. 3 of 62 acres in all 190 acres adjoining their other land, from Christof Walber for 200 P. or \$533.33 Penna. Money. In 1760 John and Daniel Jr. sold 2 tracts of their land over 152 acres to Paul Kitter of Coalbrookdale Bucks Co. for 350 Pounds, who sold the same in 1770 to his son in law Frederick Reimbach who sold again Dec. 11. 1787, to Daniel Stauffer Jr. for 1101 Pounds, On Jan 30. 1790 Daniel Stauffer Jr. made his will and died Mar 16, 1790. and his wife followed him the next day, The real estate was divided between his 2 sons, Jacob Stauffer died in 1839. left 4 sons. Peter, Abraham, Daniel, Jacob. before his death he sold (1821) his property to his eldest son Peter Stauffer. Abraham Stauffer had 8 children Abraham Jr. Henry, Jacob, John, Samuel, Susanna, Rebecca and Hetty Abraham, Henry and Samuel settled in the neighborhood, Jacob and John in Bucks Co. Their decendants are numerous, good farmers respectable and useful Citizens.

Hans Heinrich Yeakel emigrated to America in 1734 with his father David Yeakel, four brothers and two sisters. He married Susanna Heydrick in 1735. He and his brother in law had gone to the Jordan creek, in North Whitehall, but the location being too much exposed to the Indians who were on the war path at that time. 1762 he came to the Housack Valley. He purchased the Hamilton tract 500 acres with the usual 6 per cent allowance making 530 ac. for 1250 Pounds (\$3333.33 cents) Hans Yeakel died in 1781, aged 74 years and was buried near the centre of his Premises. He left 4 sons Jeremiah, George, Balthasar, and Melchior Yeakel, and three daughters, Maria married to Christopher Schultz, Anna to Matthias Gerhard, Susanna — Balthasar Kraus. He divided his property among his 4 sons. Jeremiah, died in 1800, leaving 8 children one son and seven daughters, the son John, was one of the first Commissioners of Schuyl. Co. George Yeakel died June 1, 1812 left 5 children — Abraham, Jacob, George, and 2 daughters. Anna and Maria, Balthasar Yeakel married Susanna Kraus died in 1797 aged 64 years. He was blind for the last 28 years of his life. He left 5 children, David, Andrew, Rosina, Sarah, Barbara. Melchior Yeakel married Regina Shultz, he died in 1831, almost 70 years of age, He left nine children Solomon, Christopher, Daniel, Isaac, Rosina, Susanna Maria Christina and Catherine. The Descendants of Hans Heinrich Jäckel (Yeakel) are numerous much of his property is still in their possession. Valentine Dickenschied came to this Country from Germany before the year 1765 and settled in Goshenhoppen. In 1768 he moved to the Milford and settled on a farm on the Saucon creek where he died by an accident falling from the upper part of his barn, this was in July 1772. he was buried in the grave yard of the Chestnut Hill Church. Johannes Dickenschied was born in Goshenhoppen in 1765 was married to a daughter Christian Friedrich Martin, and settled between Vera Cruz and Emaus, and later near Jonestown and died 1800. Dr. Charles Friedrich Dickenschied son of Johannes was born in Goshenhoppen in 1771. Married a daughter Christian Friedrich Martin Dr. D. and settled between Vera Cruz and Emaus later near Jonestown died in 1800. John Dickenschied also a doctor born in 1778 was Commissioned a surgeon in the U.S. Army during the war of 1812-1814. Married a daughter of Henry Eberhard and settled on his Father in law's farm in Lower Milford, and practiced ^{there} medicine for 39 years.

They moved to Allentown and retired. He died in Allentown Oct. 1881 aged 98 years. he had 2 sisters Maria married to Andrew Mlotz, Elizabeth to Paul Krans. Dr. Charles F. Dickenschied, born in Lower Milford, a son of Charles F. Feb. 10. 1820. graduated in the University of Penna. in 1841. practiced in the Milford until 1847 married Elmina Spinner daughter of David Spinner then moved to the Trappe Mont. Co. where he died 3 years later, he left one son who is practicing medicine in Phila Pa. Dr. John Henry Dickenschied son of Charles F. born June 1826. graduated in 1847. married Amanda Steinman, and has been practicing medicine in Lower Milford ever since the son Eugene H. Dick- also graduated from the University of Penna where they all graduated in 1881, and was practicing with his father in Lower Milford in 1884.

John Schinner son of Jacob, grand son of Adam was born in Saucon township in 1764. in 1781 he bound himself as apprentice to Jacob Bittenbinder of Upper Saucon town. to learn the wheelwright trade, he served 3 years getting board and clothing, at the end of his apprenticeship of 3 years Bittenbinder also gave him a complete suit of clothing and 9 pounds of hard cash, at 7 shillings 6 pence per Spanish milled Dollar silver. In the year 1792 he bought from Jacob Miller the premier now Shimmersville site 200 acres. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor Thomas Mifflin and held the office for 13 years. He was married to Salome, daughter of Rev. Jacob Van Bue- Kirk a Lutheran Minister, he died 1844. over 80 years old. he left 4 sons 2 daughters, John B. Charles B. August B. Jacob B. (who moved to near Free- mansburg Northampton Co. which place is now also called Shimmersville) and Mary married to Jacob Krimm, and Elizabeth to Jacob Appel, both of Saucon. John B. Schinner died in 1880 aged over 79 years. left 3 sons and 1 daughter, Paulsen and William, and Mrs. Anthony Michling. Charles B. Schinner died in 1880 left 5 sons and 1 daughter, Edward, Charles, Jacob, Franklin, Kiram and Mrs. Riegel, the descendants of John Schinner are numerous still living in the Milford; Macungie, Allentown etc.

John Schantz ancestor of the Schabatz in the Milford. Settled in Lower Milford in 1765. On April 1st 1765, he bought from Valentine Keiser over 125 acres for 25 £ (\$66.66) Apr. 25. 1775 from Ludwig Siffert 2 adjoining tracts 150 acres for 100 £ (\$266.64) in all 295 3/4 acres. it was named "Schabatzburg". John Schantz left 5 sons - Abraham, Christian, John, Joseph and Jacob. Abraham, and Christian, settled on the premises of their father, Joseph died without children, John Jr. bought the property now owned by Henry E. Moyer. he left 2 sons John and Jacob both dying single. Jacob Schantz in 1789 bought of Jacob Maestelher 30 acres.

Shanty Family

and May 2. 1807. from the heirs of Adam Reinhard on other tract of 81 acres. He left two sons - Daniel and Jacob and 2 daughters. This land is still in possession of his descendant Henry S. Schanty. Abraham left 1 son and 5 daughters, Rev. John Shanty besides becoming a minister of the gospel was also a farmer and oil miller, he died in 1855. over 80 years of age, leaving 5 sons - Henry, William, Abraham, John, and Joseph who also became a minister, Christian Schanty left 2 sons and 2 daughters, John and Jacob Mrs. J. Stauffer and Mrs. George Miller, the old premises are now in possession Aaron Shanty, Christian Shanty Jr. Readan Schanty, Solomon Schanty all grand sons of Christian Schanty, Milton and Henry B. descendants of Abraham Schanty, all progressive farmers of the Milford.

On March 18. 1760. Paul Ritter of Coalbrookdale Bucks Co. Bought of Daniel and John Stauffer 152 acres he sold the same in 1770 to his son in law Friederich Limbach also of Coalbrookdale Bucks Co. Limbach was appointed He was a good penman, and served this office till Dec. 1787 he was a very active man, but he did not live economically, he soon found himself deeply in debt so he sold Dec. 11. 1787 his property to Daniel Stauffer for 1101 Pounds and left with wife and children the following night for parts unknown and forever. On Dec. 12. 1787 a neighbor came to the old log house, and found it empty the birds had flown.

Michael Roeder settled in Hohenhuppen, where he purchased 200 acres of land and became a successful farmer. Michael Roeder died in 1791. leaving a wife and 13 children - John, Michael Jr. Adam, Peter, Henry, Anna Maria married married to Jacob Hues. Susanna (Jacob Daniel) Margaretta - (Somed Hues) Anna Margaretta - (George Labach) Barbara - (Jost Wiand) Hannah - (Martin Kieler) Catharina Eva - (Pete Trump) and Magdalena sing

John Roeder son of Michael in 1787 settled in the Hosenack Valley, he in 1791 purchased from John Yundt 255 acres the old Zimmerman farm for 1423£ He left 3 sons, Henry, John and Samuel. John and ^{Samuel} Henry divided the property between themselves, John Roeder Jr. had 4 sons - John M. Solomon David and Thomas Roeder, also 4 daughters, Samuel Roeder had 5 sons - Daniel, Jonas, William, Samuel Jr. and Nathan Roeder. The old farm is still in possession of the descendants - David, Henry E. Leguire son of Jonas Roeder and since 1883 a Justice of the Peace in Sweet Milford, and Isaac son of John M. Roeder. Others of the Roeder still in the neighborhood, Solomon, Ruben, Lewis etc. all progressive farmers and useful citizens.

Sept 22 - 1946 Albert Ohl.

Nicolaus Dietz ancestor of the Dietz's in Schuyl Co. Settled in Lower Milford in 1789 he purchased Nov 27. 1789, from the Heirs of Wm Penn, some 163 acres. He sold Feb 24 1815, ~~the~~ 30 acres to his son, Abraham Dietz, He died in 1818 aged 75 years. and left 4 sons, Abraham, Joseph, Jacob and Peter Dietz.

* Peter Dietz was for many years the blacksmith in Simpsont he later moved to Locust Valley where he conducted a little farm he died about 1940 at the ripe old age of 94. Franklin Dietz the Victorian School teacher survives.

* John Adam Wieden settled here early his lands were on top of the Schuyl Mt. South east of Emmaus. after his death the land was divided between his 2 sons John Adam Jr. and Leonard Wieden one son Solomon removed to New Jersey in 1810 John Adam Wieden bought the old Stahlcocker farm in Lower Milford 157 acres 50 perches with the usual allowance of 8%, for \$9000 and in 1827 sold his other farm of 85 A. 129 P. to his brother Henry for \$3000. 22 cents, which is now owned by John Lorenz. John Adam Wieden died left 2 sons, John, and John Adam, between both his real estate was divided. it is still owned by Joel Wieden son of John, and Saul Wieden son of John Adam Wieden, The descendants are still numerous in the Milford.

* Christian Musselman from Allen township Northampton Co. moved to Upper Milford in 1790. the same year bought of Jacob Hiestand 116 acres part of "Hiestands Delight" he died in 1848 aged 89y. left 4 sons. - Jacob, John, David, Henry, Mrs Bechtel and Mrs. Kauffman. Jacob and Samuel Musselman are still in possession of the old home stead, others of the descendants still in the neighborhood in the Milford Emmaus and Quakertown.

In 1781 there were already 291. taxpayers in the Milford 267 heads of families and 24 single freemen, the amount of tax levied was 539 P. 12 S 1 pence Michael Eberhard was the largest taxpayer, 16 Pounds, George Kriebel 11 Pounds Casper Forder, and Christian Young each 7 Pounds, Stoffel Andreas, Henry Frank, John Jund (a grand) Henry Ott, and Daniel Stauffer each 6 pounds all the others less. There were 7 of the Hiestands who were taxpayers. John Hiestand Sr. John Jr. Abraham and Isaac. 4 Eberhards - Michael, Jacob, Joseph, and Peter 5 Fruncks Henry, Jacob, John, Rudolph, and George.

5 Jaekels (Jaekle) - Balzer, Melchior, George, Jeremiah, and Casper Forder,

5 Killers - Jacob, Leonard, Nicholas, Peter, Philip, Rothermberger 4 - Adams, George, Jacob, Peter. 4 Schultzes - Adam Sr. Adam Jr. John & Peter.

5 Schmids - Daniel, Jacob, Jacob, John, Peter. 4 Stahlers, Anthony, Ludwig, Nicholas Sr. Nicholas Jr. also of the Eberhards single 1 Philip, of the Hiestands Jacob, single 2 Stahlers single Philip and Peter. The tax of single freemen amounted to a few pence. Sep. 24 1746.

Prominent Citizens of the Past.

Daniel Stahler born Mar. 31. 1781. Established the first hotel in Dillinger'sville in 1812. then called Stählers, was appointed postmaster the same year, held the office until 1827. Was elected County Commissioner of Schuyler for 3 years in 1842. Died Aug 31. 1854 aged 73 years 5 months.

* Lorenz Stähler, brother of Daniel born in 1779. was appointed justice of the peace in 1812. he held the office 33 years, he died in 1854 aged 75y. 3m.

* Joshua Stähler son of Lorenz, born 1814, justice of the peace from 1845 to 1850. elected register of Mills in 1851 for 3 years, elected coroner in 1855 elected associated judge in 1856 re-elected in 1861.

* David Ackman. Born in Herford Wap, Berks Co. Aug. 26. 1802, removed to the Hosenack Valley, in 1828, purchased the same year from George Kline a tract of land on which he established a store and held the same until 1860. In 1841 there was a post office granted by President Tyler named Hosenack, Ackman was appointed postmaster and held the office for 12 years, in 1861. he was reappointed held the office 11 years and resigned. In 1873 he moved to Luquetown where he died in 1887 leaving 2 daughters - Mrs Charles Schoenly and Mrs Joel Brunner.

* Charles W. Wiand born in Zionville Mar. 1809. for a while he carried on the store business and dealing in tomb-stones, later bought his fathers David Wiand's farm. was appointed justice of the peace in 1831. which office he held for 18 years. he also became a surveyor in 1849 a post office was established in Zionville Wiand became the postmaster. In 1876, Wiand removed to East Greenville, Montgomery Co. where he assisted his son the Rev. C. J. Wiand in establishing the Parkersburg Seminary.

* Henry M. Sigmund Son of Friedrich Sigmund (postmaster) born in 1836. In 1860 when his father died he and his brother Dr. Albert M. Sigmund became the owner of the Hampton furnace, he conducted the furnace for seven years, when it was discontinued and the property sold to Peter Faust. Sigmund died Apr. 10. 1876. aged only 40 years.

* Samuel Stauffer son of Abraham Stauffer born in 1811, in Knauersdale. He taught school for several terms, elected several terms as school director, served several terms as secretary of the school board, in 1853 elected the first justice of the peace of Lower Milford serving in all 20 years. In 1882 Governor Hoyt appointed him Notary Public.

* Charles Foster a son of John Thomas Foster was born in Phila in 1801. He lost father and mother when only 3 years old, he was adopted by Jacob Fry of Montgomery Co. and became a blacksmith, he came to the Milfords in 1825 married Magdalena Fisher daughter of ~~Foster~~

- John Fisher, the same year he bought Fisher Hotel off Jacob Fisher, and was the landlord for over 30 years. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature, Elected County Commissioner in 1844 for 3 years. Elected County Auditor 1859 for 3 years, served as school director for 18 years, died on the 6th day of June 1875, aged nearly 75 years.
- * Michael H. Albright, born Jan. 19, 1811. in his early boyhood he and his mother moved to Lower Milford, he served as justice of the peace for 13 years - 1860-1873. School director of the same township over 10 yrs. moved to Allentown in 1873. where he died, Edwin Albright Esq. Son of Michael Albright born in Lower Milford Nov. 28, 1838 received his education in the schools of his father, went to Allentown in 1860 studied law and became a prominent lawyer of those days, appointed solicitor under Sheriff Terman & Fetterman, 1862-1865 elected district attorney in 1866. Elected state Senator in 1870 for 3 yrs. reelected in 1873 for 3 yrs. Elected Judge of Schuylb Co in 1878 served 10 yrs.
- * Hans (John) Yeakel, born in Lower Milford in 1774. was elected one of the first Co. Commissioners of Schuylb Co. for 2 years 1812-1814. in 1816 again elected for a 3 year term in 1819 for his 3rd term of 3 years, became proprietor of the Hosenack Hotel about 1820 - died in 1825.
- * Willoughby Sabel born in 1818 a store keeper and farmer in S. Milford elected justice of the peace in 1845-1850-1855. County Commissioner 1862-1865. one of the first School directors after the acceptance of the common school law. also president of the first school board, 1847.
- * George Carl. born in 1828, was Assessor of Lower M. for 12 terms, 1854-1866. County Commissioner of Schuylb Co. from 1881-1884.
- * Ludwick (Ludwig) Ritting owned a farm of over 146 acres on the Hosenack hill from 1744-1771. He was elected to the state Legislature for Northampton Co. that was before Schuylb Co. was organized 1758-61
- Samuel Proyer a tanner what is now Burkhalter's Tannery in Lower M. was elected to the state Legislature for 1 term in 1826
- Peter Engelmann of Lower Milford elected Co. Commissioner 1 term 3 yrs. 1850
- Friedrich Sigmund von Master was born in Wurtemberg Germany 1809. came to this country as a small boy. In 1853 he bought the Hampton furnace and operated it until his death in 1860 aged 53 yrs. 2 mo. and 25 days.
- Jacob Schwank farmer and Carpenter of Lower Milford Commissioner of Schuylb Co from 1832-35. died in 1838. David Sney was a school teacher in Lower Milford, moved to Upper Saucon^{and Salinas}, became justice of the Peace dealer in lumber and wood land raised a family of 16 children, in Mountainville

A House of Ye Olden times

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the Great Swamp Church on the premises of Daniel B. Stauffer there is situated a old house, which is worthy of being called a house of ye olden times, the Mantel piece bears the figures 1715. The house is in two parts one of logs, the other of stone, the stone part is $17 \times 18\frac{1}{4}$ feet and 18 ft. high to the roof, the height of the roof to the gable is 9 feet, the wall is 2 ft. thick. the building is one story, and has only 2 windows on the east side each $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 25 inches with 4 lights in the gable is one window of the same size, The log part is $29 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ 1 story

Roads

By order of the Government of the Province of Penna. there was in the month of March 1736 there was surveyed and laid out a public road by the name of the Kings high Road, Beginning in Maucounin, (Macungie) township in the present Trexlestown running through the village of Macungie and Upper Milford then Bucks Co. Crossing the land of Quick Johnson (Rhimersville) Christian Schall (Zionsville) John Meyer, Dewalt Becklin, Henry Gaber (Hounsack) Peter Waller, Ulrich Reizer, and a greater part of the vacant land, crossing the county line, between Bucks and Philadelphia Counties (now Montgomery Co) to Querschoppen, (Goshenhoppen) to an other road leading from Goshenhoppen to Philadelphia. It is reported that this road was laid out 50 ft wide, This is no doubt the oldest and first road laid out in the limit of Lehigh Co. Upper and Lower Milford are crossed by many roads, coming from and leading in all directions, The so called Great Phila. road 25 ft wide, was laid out before the year 1750, beginning on the old Kings high road on the line of Upper and Lower Milford running northwardly, through Upper Milford, Lower Macungie, Salisbury, South and North Whitehall and Washington township to Slatington and thence to Mauch Chunk. The third road and nearly as old, is one leading from Emmaus, crossing South Mountain in Upper Milford, and Chestnut hill in Lower Milford and leading to Bucks Co. The fourth road the one leading from Zionsville, east ward, cross both the Milfords, passing Dillingersville and the Great Swamp Church, and then to Spinnerstown in Bucks Co. On this road the first mail route through the Milfords was established in 1812 from Fogelsville to Trumbauersville.

* Another principal road is the one leading from Zionsville to Hereford in Bucks Co. this road was changed to a turn pike in 1853. called the Berks and Lehigh Turn pike Co.

There are many other roads in the Millford namely the one leading from Hosen sack to Spinnerstown in Lower Mill - from Durbie's mill near Shelly's to Simeport - from Hosen sack to Hereford - from Jonesville to Coppsburg. from Vera Cruz to Sanaek, from Shiner's mill to E. mane - Shiner's mill - Shubdyville
Fretz's mill the first grist mill in Schick Co.

This mill is situated on Hosen sack creek in Lower Millford on the road leading from Hosen sack to Steinsburg nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north east from Hosen sack. The land on which it was established was originally bought by Peter Wenz, in 1735 and 1739. On Dec 3. 1735 Peter Wenz bought of Stephen Kiemer or (Kramer) 100 acres, for 23 Pounds Sterling, 4 years later 1739, 2 other tracts containing 100 A. 60. Acres from the Proprietaries of Penna. at 15 & 75. these 3 tracts were crossed by the Hosen sack Creek. In 1740 Wenz erected this mill, in 1743 he sold the mill and all the land over 200 acres to Isaiah Gushway of Mt. Bethel Lancaster Co. In 1746 Gushway sold the mill with all the land to David Streib for 400 Pounds. In 1749 Streib sold the mill with 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land. to Francis Russ of Saucon Twp. who conducted the mill for 12 years, in 1761 he sold the mill and 48 acres of land to his son William Russ. and in 1763 sold the other part of his land 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to his other son Francis Russ Jr. at 50 pounds. in 1765 William Russ sold the mill property to George Sewitz who in 1781 sold to Adam Hillegar. who sold to John George Hillegar who conducted the mill for 14 years, who sold to Philip Ederhard in 1795 who held on until his death in 1801. Since the year 1801 the mill has been in possession of the following parties John Bahl 1801-1817. Isaac Kline - Gabriel Kline Abraham Gerhard 1837-1849 Samuel Haues 1849-1855, Samuel Weinberger 1855-1862 Henry Weinberger 1862-64. Aaron Weinberger 1864-65 Jacob Weiss 1865-1879 Johnathan Fretz was the owner in 1884 and the mill was operated by his son Wm Fretz, the land was farmed by tenants. around 1888-1890 the farm was operated by John Stauffe the father of Henry, Milton, Lewis, Edwin, Amanda, Emma, and Jennie A. Wife of Albert Ohl, Mother of Ralph etc, when around 15 or 16 years of age. Sicker's gristmill and saw mill, on Sicker's Creek on the public road leading from the Kings highway to Dorney'sville and Mauch - Chunk or to E. mane or Allentown between E. mane and Vera Cruz. the premises on which the mill is located was first settled by Philip Thani or (Doney) the premises were later bought by Jacob Hahn, a Miller who erected a mill probably first a saw mill between 1768-1778 how long he operated the mill is not known probably over 20 years.

After Hahn, it was sold to Jacob Dilgert who ran it for 10 years and sold to Peter Fink, who sold in 1810 to Henry Seibert of Bethlehem, who ran the mill for 23 years, and died in 1833. John Seibert and Peter Schwartz administrators of Henry Seibert sold at public sale to Charles Beck for \$898.34. Beck ran the mill 5 yrs. and sold to John Gross. Gross tore down the old mill, erected a new building, and carried over for 6 years. Sold to William Shantz who carried on till his death in 1880. In 1881 the mill was sold with 2 acres of land to Wm. H. Moyer son in law of W. Shantz, who rebuilt the same at a cost of over \$3000. In 1883 sold to Jesse Stauffer for \$8000.

* Burgers Gristmill, on Indian Creek on the road leading from Shinnersville and Herford turnpike to Suckoltsville. The first mill built here in 1774 by Adam Stoehl or (Kehl), he purchased in 1773 from Johann Thieland one acre for that purpose. about the same time he built a saw mill. 1789 he sold all his land and mill to his son Simon Kehl, for \$18,663 who sold to Jacob Trucken Miller in 1809. who sold in 1811 the saw and grist mill and 23 acres of land to Daniel Fretz, who sold in 1813 to ~~Henry Burger and Samuel Beck~~ to Wm. Riesser at 1500 pounds. in 1815 he sold to Friedrich Kehl, who sold 1845 to Henry Burger and Samuel Beck. In 1864 the old mill was torn down and rebuilt by Henry Burger and his son Samuel who was still in business 1884.

* Yeakel's grist mill on Indian Creek about 1/4 mile above Miller's spoke mill. This mill was first built as an oil mill, (by way of explanation, the younger generation are unaware what an oil mill was. In those days people raised much flax which was used for making clothes, ropes, thread etc, the seeds were crushed and pressed for the oil called linseed oil, often Hickory nuts and walnuts were used too to make oil for frying purposes) previous to the year 1790 Christian Metzger built this mill, in 1810 sold to John Schuler, who in 1820 sold to Abraham Yeakel, in 1824 the mill burnt down, rebuilt the same year. Yeakel died in 1865, his son Levi Yeakel bought the mill, and has run it ever since. this is one of the best grist mills in Upper Mich.

* Wheel and Grist and saw mill, on the Berkomen, on the public road leading from Herford and Shinnersville turnpike to Hampton furnace 2 miles southwest of Jonesville. This mill was built by Christian Muesch prior to 1800. then sold to Andrew Yeakel who sold in 1837 to Benjamin Kiesel, who in 1856 sold to Owen Weaver. He sold in 1864 to John B. Schuman in 1866 to John Wilson.

Miller's Grist mill, on Muller Creek on the road leading from the "Kings High Road" to Emme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a straight line from Shimonsville, this mill was erected by John Metzger prior to 1800. in 1830 he sold to Joseph Reiter in 1835 he sold to George Miller who held on till his death in 1865.

Bitting's saw mill on Indian Creek, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Shimonsville, this saw mill was built about 1818 by Jesse Bitting, ran about 25 years, then abandoned.

Shelly's saw mill near Seibert's first mill was built about the same time as the grist mill, it had been in possession of Jacob Dilgert - Frank John Seibert, after John Seibert's death the saw mill was separated from the grist mill and sold to Daniel Sauer, who sold to John Ortt, who sold to John Schleifer, who sold to Willoughby Mohr, who enlarged the saw mill in 1865 and sold to Henry Schelly, in 1840 a wool carding ^{machine} was added run by John Ortt.

Heimbach's oil mill on a branch of the Pukömen creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Hampton Furnace, this oil mill was built by Wendell Heimbach 1815 later changed to a clover mill discontinued in 1840.

Schmitter's clover mill on the Pukömen, on the Hereford and Shimonsville turn pike half a mile south of Wianda's mill, the mill was built by Andrew Geckel for an oil mill but later made over to a clover mill he sold to Daniel Wianda in 1840, who sold to John Mohr, who sold to David Schmitter who changed it to a grist mill yet in operation 1884.

Miller's spoke mill on Indian Creek in the Powder Valley on the road to Hosenack Valley, this mill was first an oil mill and was built by Henry Trump in 1830, who sold to his Wm. Trump - who sold in 1856 to Michael Miller, who established a grist mill and a stove factory in 1866 he sold to Samuel Miller who changed it to a spoke mill.

A Powder mill was erected in Powder Valley in 1829 by Henry Kemmerer in 1830 he sold to Henry Trump and Henry Schell, exploded in 1831 and never rebuilt. Henry Kemmerer built near the same place in 1831

a second powder mill, in 2 years it also exploded killing 2 negroes and a German Lewis Reiter, In the year 1870 Peter Faust bought the Old Hampton furnace, and erected within the building a powder mill which was carried on nearly 4 years when it also exploded. This explosion was caused by a stroke of lightning, killing one employee James Watson. Mills of Lower Millford -

Seibert's grist mill on the Hosenack creek on the road leading from Hosenack to Palm. This mill was built by Henry Funk in 1775. The land of which was first settled by Peter Rittenhouse in 1781. Funk ran the mill until 1783 and sold to Rev. George Kriebel,

Neibele mill continued

During the Revolutionary war Henry Funk made a good deal of flour for the use of the American Army, which was delivered by Geo. Kline. In 1875 this mill property was sold to Jonas Yeakel for 19500 dollars.

Schantz's first and saw mill on the Hosenack creek near Hosenack erected as a saw mill in 1800 by Abraham Schantz, later he added an oil mill, in 1811 he sold to his son John, a minister, he sold to his son Henry who in 1852 rebuilt the mill to a great mill and dis-continued the oil business, in 1864 the mill was sold to his son William Scharberd's grist mill on the Saucon Creek, on the public road leading from the Allentown and Cooper turn pike to Steinsburg about 1/2 mile south of Timeport. Erected by Andrew Engelman in 1784, proprietors of this mill 1810-1816 John A. Stahlemucker, 1816-1836 Abel Frober, 1836-1842 George Blank, 1842-1858 Henry Gerhard and son 1858-1882 Aaron Hiest 1882-

Stauffer's saw and grist mill on Walter creek, on the road leading from the Old Kings Highway to Powder Valley, erected as a sawmill by John Moyer in 1760. Later owners were 1763-1783 Samuel Moyer, 1783-1786 by Philip Hess, 1786-1789 by Abraham Funk, 1789-1790 Henry Funk, 1790 to 1790 Jacob Schantz, 1790- Jacob Miller a bellows maker to 1830 1830-1845, by his daughter Charlotte Miller who converted it to a grist mill, 1851-1853, Jacob Schantz, 1853-1862 Samuel Stauffer and son.

Baker's grist and saw mill, on the Indian Creek Hosenack Valley, built Jeremiah Krause between 1780-1790 run by him till 1807, when he leased the property to Christopher and David Schubert, who constructed the first clover mill that was ever made, next owner Nathan Krause, who changed the clover mill to an oil mill, next was George Carl. - Jacob F. Heiler - Thomas Bitting, Nelson Weidner, Samuel Carl, Charles Mangold.

Heist or (Walter) grist mill on Walter creek on the road leading from the (Old Kings Highway) to Allentown built by Philip Walter in 1796 and was run by Walter until 1812, when Daniel Walter bought the property for \$10000.00. Sold to Samuel Steinback in 1852: - 1868, sold to John Heist's son.

Dube later (Moyers now Shellys) gristmill, on Hosenack creek between Jonesville and Spinnerstown erected by Daniel Dube Sr. in 1787, in 1824 he sold to Daniel Jr. 1835 he sold to Wm. D. Moyer who continued for 28 yrs. next owners Isaac Shelly, Benjamin Flyoke, Samuel Miller, Wm. Michael, sold 1880 to Henry F. Shelly, who affixed a steam engine to the mill and continued the same by tenants Joseph Yeakel and F. L. Jacoby.

Roeckers sawmill on Hosenack Creek west of Hosenack, Erected by George Stahl 1798. 1820 it came in possession of the Roeckers, Sam. Jan. Reuben.

Emanuel S. Moyer built and saw mill about 1 mile south of Limeport saw first built as a clover mill in 1844 by Jacob Dietz. in 1863 Dietz did when the property was sold to Fritz Sobel, and George Reimoyer by whom this mill was enlarged and made to a grist mill, in 1877 the mill was sold to Abraham S. Moyer who soon died when Emanuel Moyer took over Hendricks grist mill on Hicken Creek the mill was built by Henry Rudolph in 1841 it was sold to John Reinhard, 1861. it was sold to Charles Killgass 1876 sold to Jacob Hendricks, in 1882 the mill burned down, Rebuilt in 1883 by J. Hendricks the present owner 1884.

Kriebel saw mill on Krause's Creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south east of Horesack. This saw mill was erected by George Kriebel in 1855 in 1868 he sold to Krause and Bro. they sold in 1870 to Jesse Reay.

Eberhards saw mill on the road from Lionville to Spinnerville on Eberhards Creek about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south east of Dillingersville erected in 1882

Antirius Cabinet-Mill

was situated on Indian Creek, on the road leading from Horesack to Palm. This mill was first a wool carding and fulling mill, and was built by Melchior Yeakel about 1795. was run by him a number of years and was sold to George Yeakel Jr. who changed it to a cabinet factory and sold it to Amos Antirius who continued until 1846, when it was destroyed by fire. Dub's Pottery in 1821 Henry Dub's established a pottery 2 miles north east of Dillingersville, in 1835 he sold out to Wm. Dillinger and went with his brother Daniel Dub's to Ohio. This was the first pottery in Schuyl Co. Tanneries - Burkhalter's tannery is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south east of Lionville Station, built by John Hanger in 1822. in 1824 he sold to Sam. Moyer, who in 1827 sold to Charles Burkhalter who continued for 33 yrs. in 1862 he died when his son Charles Jr. took over and continued successfully Dub's Tannery on Horesack Creek in Lower Milford, established by Jacob Dub's in 1824 he carried on for many years. as also did his sons Daniel and Jacob Dub's. afterwards Alvin Farrett and Samuel Carl. till 1861.

Dub's Forge on a branch of the Horesack Creek on the road leading from Dub's Grist mill to Limeport, erected by John Dub's about 1825 at this forge were manufactured all kinds of cutlery, augers etc. this forge was conducted by John and his son Aaron Dub's. known for 20 ^{years} miles.

Lime Kilns. about the year 1800 a lime kiln was erected by Abraham Shanty in the Horesack Valley, at first there was a lime kiln on almost every farm, commercial lime kilns there were several in Limeport operated by Thomas Kott. others by the Shantys, 7 or 8 in Horesack valley.

The Haeneack creamery was organized in 1879. The first officers were
 Mr. Harrison Meckling President, ^{Adams} ~~Haeneack~~ Krause Sec. Reuben Rooda Treas.

The average supply of milk is over 4100 lbs per day out of that milk is
 made 130 lbs of butter per day, and 310 lbs of cheese per day.

Schuler's Creamery on the road leading from Pittingersville to Steins-
 burg, This Creamery was put in operation by David Schuler in 1880
 Mr. Schuler became the proprietor and in 1889 received 59589 lbs
 of milk out of which he manufactured 2022 lbs butter and 4000 lbs cheese.

Vera Cruz creamery established in 1889 by a company called Vera Cruz Creamery Co.
 In 1889 this creamery manufactured over 36000 lbs butter 75000 lbs cheese.

Stahler Machine shop, Anthony Stahler son of Henry Stahler died in
 1837 a machine shop between Shimersville and Vera Cruz a shop to make
 thrashing machines, he carried on till his death in 1860, after which his
 son Henry carried on for a few years the property was then bought by brother
 Guth's coach factory between Shimersville and Macungie, the coach
 factory was erected in 1845 by Jonas (Yerk) George who carried on till 1851
 when George Guth took over, a addition, was also connected with the coach
 shop conducted by a Mr. Sandis, son in law of Mr. Guth. ---

Organ builders, John and Andrew Krause sons of Baltheamus
 Krause, John was only 20 Andrew 19 when they built in
 1790 the first pipe organ built in the state of Penna. in their
 Father's old shop, In 1808 they built an organ for the use
 of the Roman Catholic Church in Washington township Berks
 Co. a little later a organ was made for the Long Swamp
 Union Church Berks Co. In 1812 another for the Jordan Union
 Church Whitehall Twp. Lehigh Co. In 1826 at the same place
 a bass Violin was made by George and Joel sons of Andrew
 Krause, In 1828 the first Melodeon that was ever made, was
 made by Geo. and Samuel Krause. The building of organs
 was carried on till 1840 by Andrew and his son Geo. S. Krause
 Geo. moved to Palm Montgomery Co. where he carried on in business
 Hampton furnace later called Sigmund furnace on the Pottsville
 2 miles west of Pottsville built in 1809 by David Heimbsch, passed
 through many hands finally in 1867, Blown up in an explosion
 Emans Furnace built in 1869, passed through ^{many} ownerships and
 failures, finally the Phila & Reading Coal and Iron Co had hold
 of it and leased it to Camerod, Fisher & Co, who in 1890 produced
 1200 tons per year, in 1893 the pipe foundry was established

Buck horn hotel, known as "Hirsch Horn Wintaham" built by George Klein in 1757 was licensed in June 1759 by King George of England to keep a tavern, this tavern was situated on the Kings High road, In October 1784 the time of the Indian trouble John Armstrong ordered to report without delay 50 men Soldiers at George Kline Tavern at "Hosen sack" ---
 "Walber's Tavern - near Hosen sack on the old Kings high road" 2 mile south east of Hosen sack, built by nicolau Walber in 1735 was the first tavern in the limits of Schiagh Co. This Tavern was kept for 17 years by Walber who sold it with 104 acres of land to John and Daniel Stauffer, the tavern was then abandoned for ever. The report was that one day a peddler requested night lodging, the next day his dead body was found in a nearby swamp since that night mysterious noises were heard, which led to the closing of the Tavern for ever.
 Saesch's or Kemmerer's Tavern in Lower Milford between Hosen sack and Gionaville, built by Henry Saesch in 1786. ---
 Fischers, or later Foster's Tavern, John Fisher started here in the Hotel business prior to 1795, remained over 25 years. in 1820 the property was bought by Jacob Fisher ---
 Seider's tavern on the great Phila. road west of Emanau was established by George Seider in 1785 was abandoned in 1810. In the year 1810 Daniel Stahler established the first tavern in Dillingersville, in 1830 a stone Hotel built by H Dillingers Simpsport Hotel, the Eagle Hotel by Daniel Edman in 1825 when Edman died in 1850, Reuben Schaffer became proprietor until 1876 when he sold to Thomas H. Ott. In the year 1850 Joseph Wittman built the other Hotel, in 1866 Peter Bunn bought Old Gionaville Hotel erected by Philip Hittle in 1830 ---
 When the hotel at Shimersville was built is unknown
 It is known that one Jacob Miller kept a hotel prior to 1774. ---
 The first store in Dillingersville was established by John Dillingers Jr in 1800. Before the Revolutionary war Gen. Stahl established a country store in Hosen sack, Stahl was a teamster in that war and with 2 teams hauled flour and other provisions from his store to the army in Phila. Simpsport store. John Applegate, Abner Mory 1852-54 Dan Biting 54-55, J. B. Kemmerer 55-64 Samuel Keg-streuer 64-65 Bunn & Frink 65-70 - Lorine Schaffer Peter Egner etc

Villages of Upper and Lower Milford

Dillingersville in Lower Milford Twp is located on Mosers or Dillingers Ridge, on the road leading from Friesville to Steinsburg and Spinnerstown, 11 miles southwest of Allentown, was settled in the year 1735 by Michael Moser. He sold the property about 1765 to Bernhard Straub, who in 1773 sold to Peter Schuler, who in 1788 sold to John Jacob Dillinger who soon afterwards erected an oil mill, in 1803 J. J. Dillinger died, the property was sold to different parties John Dillinger Jr. retained about 95 acres of the estate on which he had started in the store business about the year 1800. On Sep 2. 1809 he sold the whole works to Lorenz^{and} Daniel Stahler for 1464 pounds 15 shillings. In 1810 Daniel Stahler established the first tavern in Dillingersville. In 1830 a large stone Hotel was erected by Henry Dillinger, a store was also connected with the Hotel. since 1853 this place was always used as the polling place of Lower Milford, in 1853 the Milfords were divided before that time it was the polling place of the whole Upper Milford as the townships were then called to designate the Township from ^{the} Milford which is in Bucks Co. In the year 1812 there was a Post office established, called Stahlers Post office Daniel Stahler was the Post master he was Post master from 1812-1827. From 1812 to 1868 mails were carried to this place only once a week first every Thursday, by Route from Fogelsville to Trumbowersville Bucks Co. next by Route from Macungie to North Wales in Montgomery Co. Later twice a week from 1868 to 1874 by Route from Sumneytown to Emalus and back, since 1874 the mails have been carried by the Phila^{Parkinson R.R.} & Reading R.R. Dillingers Station is situated on the Parkinson R.R. in 1876 when the Park railroad was opened it was called Shellys Station later changed to Dillingers, the same year Levi H. Shelly opened a feed store and coal yard, at this place is the railroad tunnel through solid rock a branch of the Schuylk Mt., 1800 ft long. The mails are carried daily between the Dillingers Hosensack is situated near Hosensack Creek on the road from Macungie to Phila. The "Old Kings Highway" 12 miles southwest of Allentown in 1844 it had 1 hotel 1 store, Post office, which was established in 1841. David Schuman was the first Postmaster a creamery and 9 dwelling houses. In the vicinity of Hosensack the time of the Revolutionary war the last bear in the Milfords was killed by John Stahl son of George Stahl who kept the hotel that time with the assistance ~~with~~ of some of the boys of the neighborhood John Stahl was only 12 years of age.

Lineport, in Lower Millford on the Saucon line on the road leading from the Cooper turnpike, now Route 309. to Stinking Buckle Co. The land on which this Village is located was once owned by Philip Hill of Saucon, The Post office was established at the store of Benner and Fink in 1867. Lewis R. Benner Post Master, held the office till 1871. Then Joseph Witman held the office for 11 years, in 1882 Charles Egner was appointed, later R. Monroe Shaffer, now Alex Gussman.

Krause Dale, is situated in Lower Millford on the "Old Kings road" in the most southern part of Schuyl Co. about 2 1/4 miles south of Horensack on the land which was first settled by Ulrich Rieser in 1735. In this place prior to 1800, a machine shop was erected by John Krause, who manufactured wool carding machines on a large scale. In 1819 John Krause died, Anthony Krause came in possession and changed the shop into a thrashing machine factory, in the year 1852, A. Krause died, His sons Isaac L. Harrison, and James Krause continued the business, on a larger scale. In 1870 a foundry was added and all kinds of farming implements manufactured under the firm name of Krause Brothers, at the same place about 1790 a Organ factory was established by Andrew Krause, and later Joel Krause, many Churches in Schuyl, Berks, Bucks, and Montgomery Co. & were supplied with their organs.

Corning a small Village on the line between Upper and Lower Millford and Mont. Co. has a store, post office, Railroad Station on the Perkiomen R.R. Zionville (Old) on the Newford and Shimer'sville turn pike on a branch of the South or Schuyl Mt. The first house was erected by Geo. Schell in 1734. the second house by Philip Hestrog in 1740. In 1758 the first Reformed Church was erected of logs. In 1758 the first Lutheran Church also of logs. about 50 perches north of the Reformed Church. in 1810 the first store was erected by Peter Hittler, in 1830 a new hotel of stone was erected by Philip Hittler, the greater part of the house were built since 1850. Zionville (New) on the same road also on the Perkiomen R.R. 3 mile South East of Old Zionville the foundation of this town was laid in 1876. When the Perkiomen rail road was opened.

Shimer'sville is located on one of the highest points of the Schuyl Mt. from which the water runs in 4 different directions north, north-east, South east, and South west, the soil around Shimer'sville is a dark gravel, on this kind of soil the heaviest wheat can be raised, that is known in Schuyl Co weighing from 64 to 65 lbs. per bushel. In the Village of Shimer'sville There is some of the

rich red oxide iron ore, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the village are some of the richest magnetic iron ore veins. There is also some magnetic iron and zinc. Northwest of Shinersville, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north of the village is a rich deposit of emery and corundum. The corundum crystals are worth \$200.00 per ton. Joshua Stahl left the first store Powder Valley a small village on Indian Creek on the road leading from Shinersville to Hosensack, at one time it contained a powder mill, a pottery by Charles Stahl, a wool carding mill and cabinet factory by Christopher Schubert, who later sold to the Indian Creek Mining Co. Vera Cruz in Upper Milford, on Tetterman Creek on the crossing of 2 principal roads one leading from the Kings highway to Emans, and the other leading from Shinersville to Saucony. Vera Cruz station is about one mile north east of Vera Cruz, on the Perkiomen R.R. on the road leading from Vera Cruz to Sank, most all houses erected since 1875. Sigmund Post office is situated near the Old Hampton furnace in the Perkiomen Valley, on the road leading from the furnace to Perryville. Buks Co Post office Established 1872. Peter Faust Post master.

Churches of the Milford in early times

The Great Swamp Church Reformed is involved in obscurity but it is believed that the organization and the first church were before 1730, and that the building was also used for school purposes, the church registers opened in April 1736 under Pastor John Henry Goetchy, the earliest male members from 1736-1746 show the following names — Rue (Rusz) Riser, Schmidt, Bittig, Diefenlefer, Lian, Miller, Miller — Tubbs — 2 Metzels, Kessler — Branner — Buskirk — 38 Behartha — Spinner — 2 Bleyler — Heger — Hick — Huber — Huber — Koft — Huber (der Schneider) — Huber (der Wagner) — Frick — Tiltow — H. Tiltow, Mumbauer — Sampsel — Villauer — 2 more Huber — Boehm (der Schläger) — Kaiser — Kucke — another Huber (der Schmidt) — Tiltow (der Wagon) — Weiss — Kuendig — Traub — Andreas Grebe, In 1772 the old log church was sold to George Stahl of the Hosensack Valley, a new stone church was built near the same place. The third church was built in 1837. the entire building cost only \$800. The timber and stones being gathered on the church property by the members. The fourth or present temple was built in 1872-1873 and cost more than the first 3 churches. the total cost was no less than \$30,000.

The Reformed Upper Milford Congregation in Bionerville was organized in 1752, among the first members we find the following names — Kessig — Kessinger — Foerst — 2 Stähler — Diefenlefer — Kern — Rudolph Weiss

The Reformed Upper Milford Congregation

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Funk - Geel - Stoffel Andreas - Rudolph - Stahl - Mümmeyer, Jule -
Mueller - Bieber - Armbruster - Reisz - Lang - Fischer - Becker - Sinn
Koch - Burger - Batz - Wolf - Schmeir - Schmidt - Kuabenberger - Holz -
hausen, Dieffendähler - Kemmerer - Subonguth - Olewein - Manbinger
Schulman - Lerch - Sarnock - Spangler - Federoff - Klück, Rottenburger
Ortt - Kulbe - Diehl - Strauss - Gieszly - Schuler - Bötzeli - Fegley -
Muz - Siesholz - Wetzel - Baer - Weand - Hillegary - Standt - Lahr -
Deischer - Walter - Erhard - Gnäber - Klein - Henry. In the year 1789 the second

church was built of stone. In the year 1858 the third church was built of brick.
Second Reformed Congregation of Upper Milford organized 1818 by some members
of the old Reformed Congregation who with the Lutheran Congregation
in 1819, built a Union Church. This Reformed Congregation existed 52 years
about 75 members sold their share to the Lutherans for \$550.00

The Original Lutheran Congregation of Upper Milford seemed near the present
Dillingersville in 1734, a tract of land of about 302 acres was bought on
which a log building was erected for church and school purposes. The fathers
of this congregation were Theobald Muehlin, Henry Dillinger, Martin Hatt -
Knecht, Michael Drosser, Peter Wang - Henry Post, Andreas Eckhardt, Caspar
Ritter, Peter Berg, Heinrich Reisz, Christopher Guthman, Leonard Lutz.
The second Upper Milford Lutheran Congregation is located in Jones
ville was organized in 1757 by members of the old Lutheran Congregation
who had separated from their church for reasons unknown. The first
church was built of logs in 1758, and was used until the year 1819. In the
year 1876 a new church was built of brick instead of a Union Church only Lutheran
Shutout Hill Church (Union) this church is very old, when the first build -
ing was erected is not known some claim as early as 1720, but probably
about 1740, when the Reformed organization was organized it also
unknown, an old deed is on record that Andreas Engelman sold to
the organization in 1757 one acre of ground for burial purposes for
ten Shillings, about (2 dollars) but the church of logs was there
already. The names mentioned in the deed were as follows - George
Stahlmecke post Olewein, Jacob Schmitt, Martin Schwenk, Jacob
Bittkau, Christoffel Heller, Geo. Helder, Nicholas Franco, Peter Hurty,
Jacob Hoover (Huber), John Goodwalte, John Scholmaker, Christian
Miller, Peter Stuser (Schlosser), Peter Lang and Andreas Engelman.
The last funeral services in the old church was held by Rev. Henry
B. Stecker, on Feb 14, 1818 for Abraham Hendricks, when a part of
the gallery broke down, but without any serious damage.
In 1820 the old log church was torn down, and the lumber

Chestnut Hill Church

was used to build a school house on the same site. In 1850 there were two congregations organized Reformed and Lutheran, and the same year a Union Church was erected. The building Committee were Anthony Clifft and Willoughby Gabel Lutheran, Peter Engelman Reformed, Henry Meyer of the Mennonites, Samuel Rotherbayer Treasurer. No congregation was organized by the Mennonites

* St. Peter's Union Church situated right on the west corner of Upper Milford, on the road leading from Shimersville to Leesportville. The land was purchased by the community in the year 1770, for use as a cemetery and school purposes. In 1843 a Reformed and Lutheran organization were formed, in 1844 a new Stone Church was erected. In the summer of 1893 the church was repaired and a steeple added.

* The Old Mennonite Church, this church is situated near Pinesville on the road from Oakungie to Sumner town. Their first meeting house built of logs was erected between 1735-1740 in 1772 they bought the ground on which the meeting house stood from Henry Schlufer 1/2 acre for 25 shillings, in 1795 they bought from Conrad Meyer another 39 Perches to enlarge their cemetery. In 1840 another tract was purchased from Meyers 1 1/2 acres. The same year the old log meeting house gave way to a new one of stone. In 1876 the third and present church was built of brick.

* Evangelical United Mennonite Congregation was organized 1857. about two years before that date some differences arose in the old congregation which was the cause of the separation. Wm. Gehman resigned his position as pastor to the old order, and went with his flock to their new church. In 1883 the name was changed to Mennonite Brethren.

* Schwenkfelder Congregation in Kussdale, the ground and church is situated on the line between Lower Milford and Montgomery Co. The land on which the church is erected was used as a burial ground 58 years previous to the building of the church, was donated by Baltzer Krause. The first meeting house was erected in 1815. The names of the members that time were Johannes, Andrew, and Geo. Krause, Jacob Driebel, George Schults, and Samuel S. David & Carl Yeakel, and Christopher Jacob Gerhard, (Lansman J. Mutter. In 1857 a new brick church erected.

* Schwenkfelder congregation in the Hosenack Valley. The church and ground is also situated on the line of Lower Milford and Montgomery Co. The land on which the meeting house was erected in 1781. was bought of Geo. Yeakel for 5 Pounds Penna. money. Members from Milford were Yeakel, Kriebel - O. Beibert, Baltzer, Schults, Jeremiah Krause and others.

Churches continued - Schools

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Church of the Evangelical association Evangelische Gemeinde aft
The ground and Church of this association is situated on a high spot
on a branch of The Schigh Mt. on the road from Hereford to Shinnerville

This congregation was first organized in 1830 by John Seybert, the first meet-
ing was held on Bald hill in the House of David Schubert, a Schwabfelden in
1858 the old meeting house was taken and a new one built of Brick. Size 38x50 ft.

* Evangelical association a branch of the above was organized about 1844 near
Vera Cruz, for a number of years their meetings were held in the Baptist Church. Vera

* Baptist Congregation was organized before 1850. by Rev. Frickman of Phila.
in 1852 a meeting house was erected. near Vera Cruz, In 1884 only few members lived

* United Brethren in Christ in 1881 a new class was organized near Vera Cruz
by Rev. James Unger the first meeting was held in the Baptist Church, later
the meetings were held in private houses, such as Charles Schuler and others

Schools of Early times. Those German Settlers believed that education and
religion made good Citizens, almost without exception the first schools
were connected with the Church, such as the Old Mennonite Church, the
Schwabfelden in Hoensack Valley, the great Swamp Church, the Chest-
nut hill Church and others, These Church schools were not directly main-
tained by the Church, Each parent who sent children, had to pay for each
child 3 cents a day they attended school. In most cases the teacher boarded
around spending one night at this place the next night some where else
till the round was made, then started over again at the beginning
Up to 1800 the German was taught exclusively, from 1800 to 1820 a little
English was introduced, The instructions were Reading, writing, arith-
metic, the catechism, and singing. Before the adoption of the Common School
system in 1844, there were more than 15 school districts in the Millfords -

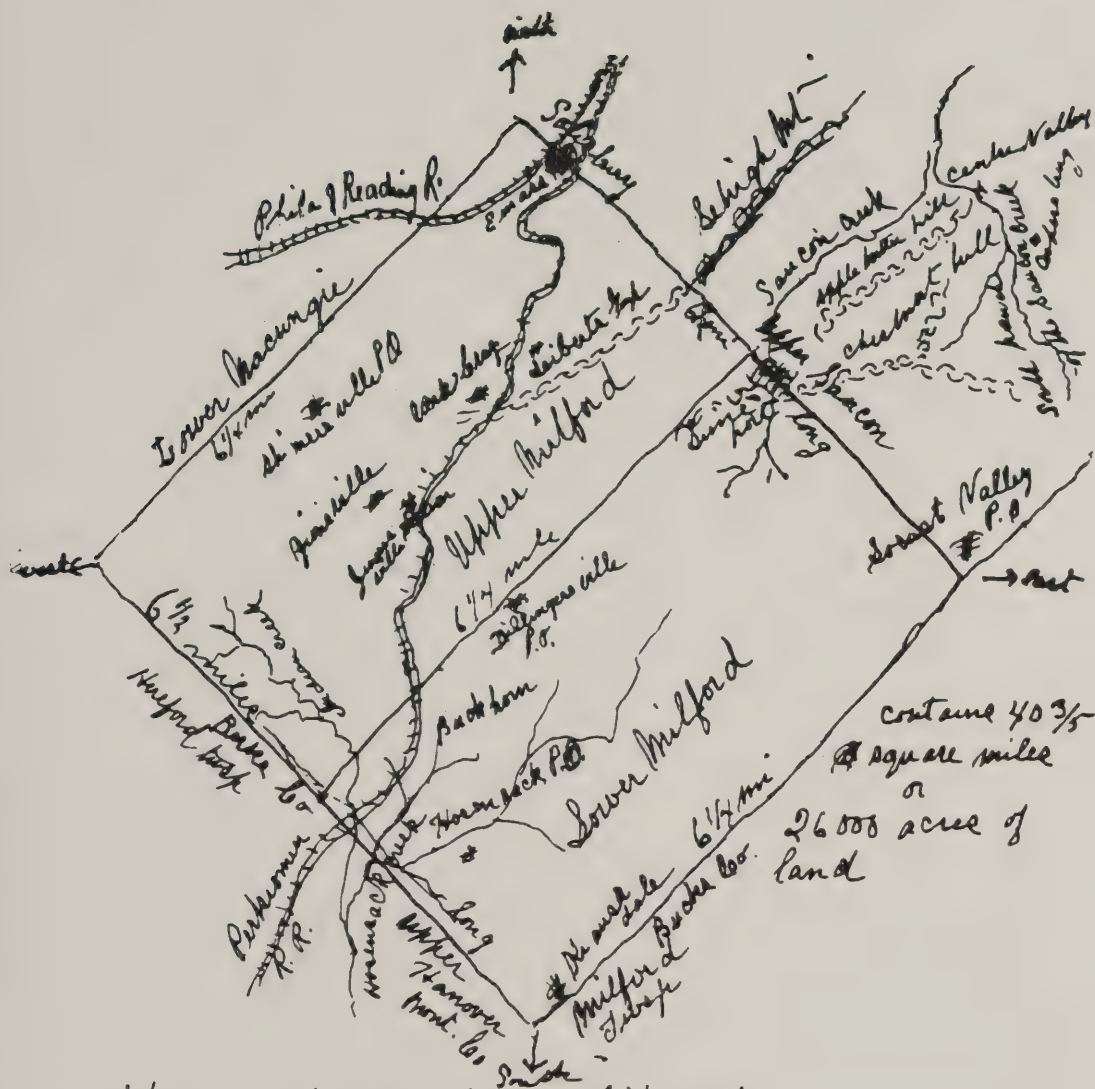
* Swamp Church. Established between 1725-1730. Hoensack, 1734 or 1735
* Tillingersville 1735. Mennonite Church - 1737 - ⁽⁵⁾ Gionsville - 1759. ⁽⁶⁾ Berken-
stocks 1773 - ⁽⁷⁾ Schwabfelden - 1788 - ⁽⁸⁾ Berg or Hill 1805. ⁽⁹⁾ Brunners first
Bild haus 1798. Chestnut hill unknown re established in 1820. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Kerns
unknown re established 1820. ⁽¹¹⁾ Neaves - 1842. ⁽¹²⁾ Webers 1790. ⁽¹³⁾ Diebels - 1800
⁽¹⁴⁾ Ott's - 1818. ⁽¹⁵⁾ Steininger or Synner's 1789. ⁽¹⁶⁾ Ruche - 1790. The common school
law of Penna. was passed in 1834. was accepted by the voters of the Millfords in
1843, in March 1844 at the annual township election, the first school
board was elected - Willoughby Gabel President - Wm. Hittel Secretary Anthony
Neaves treasurer, Wm. Hittel and Daniel Stahl for 1 year, Willoughby
Gabel for 2 years Paul Wieden 2 years. David Kern and Anthony Neaves 3 yrs
In 1844 a school tax was levied on the inhabitants amount \$26.60
The same year a meeting was held at which contracts were made

for 4 new school houses, (1) at Millers mill. Geo. Heunmoyer contract at \$228.00
 (2) Henry Koch's built by William Stauffer \$236.00. (3) Geo. Kline & Alton Stahl
 Contractor 162.25. (4) At Carle by Nathan Gery \$181.00. During the summer of 1843—
 four school houses were built. (5) Ott's old district by W. Weidner at \$250.00.
 Johnsons by John Schaffer and Enos Kace \$271.00. Dietz's by Samuel Don. \$288.
 Eberhards by Nathan Gery \$265. Dubb's by David Hill \$209. The year 1847
 no school houses were built but two school houses were bought. Kline \$250.
 Krause district \$250. 16 teachers were employed at \$17.00 per month to teach 4
 months. The male scholars numbered 512. Females 361. tax levied that year \$847.
 In the year 1850 a new subdistrict was established and a new school house
 built called Shantz's by David Yehman cost \$285. 17 teachers were employed
 to teach 5 months at \$18.00 per month. During the summer of 1852 two school
 houses were built. (1) Schantz's by Geo. Heunmoyer \$272. (2) Shantz's mill by 3
 trustees John Ott Jr. W. Shantz, Daniel Klein Jr. for \$357. In 1855 Powder
 Valley or Shubuta district a new school house built by W. Weidner cost
 \$450. The schools of Lower Milford after the Milfords were divided Number
 9 until 1863 when a new district was formed in the eastern part called
 Engelmanns district it was formed from parts of Dietz's and Johnsons districts.
 The same year a new school house was erected on the premises of Jere-
 miah Schleifer at a cost of over \$600. In 1854 and 55 there were 4 1/2 month
 school at 20. per month. 1856 5 mo. at 24.00. 1857 5 mo. at 25.00 per. 1861 and 62
 reduced to 22.00 per. 1864. 20.00 per. 1865. 25.00. 1866-67. 32.00. 1868-69 \$38.00
 1870.-1874. 35.00 per. 1876-1877 \$30.00 per for 5 mo. 1878. 27.00. 1879-\$25. 1880
 \$27.00. 1881 and 1882-30.00. 1883-1884 \$32.00 Per. still 5 months school.
 In 1883 the whole number of scholars in 1883 were 367 Carle 43. Kline 32. Krause
 43. Shantz 31. Eberhards 24. Tillingersville 46. Dubb's 39. Dietz's 37. Engel-
 mann 37. Johnsons 35. Carle sub district is in the western corner of the township on the
 road leading from Hosenack to Keupf. about 1 1/4 mile from Hosenack. Kline
 situated about half a mile south west of Hosenack. The first teacher at this
 school was Levi H. Thompson at 16.00 per month in 1870 a new school house was
 erected at a cost of 1200.00. Kline's is in the most southern part as in Krause Dale
 Shantz's is in the southern part, on the road from Hosenack to Swamp Church
 Eberhards on the road from Dillinger'sville to Swamp Church about 3/4 mi
 to the church. Dubb's near the center of Lower Milford on the road from Limeport
 to Hosenack. Dietz's in the eastern part 2 1/4 mile south of Limeport.
 Engelmann on the road leading from Limeport to Steinsburg. Johnsons School house
 is in the most northern part of the township on the road from Jimsville to
 Coopersburg, about 3/4 of a mile south of Limeport.

Much more could be written in regards to the schools and churches as to the different teachers etc from the earliest time to the present. Some of the churches, and their pastors from the beginning to the present time. But space and my inclination do not permit. I hope that whoever is interested in old history will appreciate the efforts I have made to give you this much information about your beautiful Milford. The foregoing data was mostly the work of Philip Wetzel Flores who spent over a year of his time gathering the data herein mentioned he searched old records, Cemeteries, the Pennsylvania Archives, the Court house records of Bucks the parent County, Northampton, and then Lehigh Co. Philip W. Flores was a descendant of Michael Flores who in 1749 emigrated Wittenberg Germany. Philip was born in Lower Milford in 1832. in 1862 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. K. 176 regiment Penna infantry, in service in Virginia, North & South Carolina, in 1865 he was appointed post master at Dillingsville, which office he held until he retired. The soil of the Milfords is very productive and is well cultivated which is the chief employment of the inhabitants. The Milfords are well watered with the best and most whole some water found in Lehigh Co or any other Co. in Penna. The surface formation is very irregular mountainous and hilly. In the Southern part of Lower Milford is the Hoanack hill or the great Mill hill commonly called "der Grosse Muehl Berg, which extends through the township and over into Montgomery Co. In the Northeastern part is the Chestnut Hill, the Northwestern part is crossed by Mosers, now Dillingers Ridge, running North east to South west, and the centre of the township is crossed by Mill Ridge called der Kleine Muehlberg, running from North east to South west. Upper Milford is crossed by the Lehigh Mt. from East to west. The southern part is crossed by Bald Hill commonly called Kahlen Berg. There are many more hills with local names that I do not know. The highest spot in either of the Milfords is located on Chestnut hill in Lower Milford which measures 960 ft above sea level. The second highest on the Lehigh Mt. Upper Milford 920 ft. The third highest on Mosers Ridge or Dillingers Ridge 910 ft. Although there are many acres of land untillable in the Milfords, these hills furnish fuel and timber for generations to come, and are a great protection from destructive storms. And these many creeks and brooks I am sure will be used by future generations much more than at the present time to make power for electric and heating

purposes, and who know what is being discovered in the future far beyond our present dreams. The chief employment of the inhabitants of course is Agriculture and if there is any community, the size of the Milford any where in Penna. That is rural (I don't mean the cities they are full of money) I don't know where to find it. The poor are very hard to find also the very rich, just independent. These people weathered the depression, hardly know there was a depression, and very few on relief. In less than 50 years that is from 1734 the time of the first settlement of the Milford to 1781 the population increased at a great rate, as the assessment list shows there were 282 taxable 258 married men with families and 24 single free men. Many names of the original settlers passed into oblation either died or leaving no sons, or only daughters who married strangers some moving out of the Township while some names are still common up to the present times I will here note some of the surnames of the taxables of 1781: - 3 Andres - Bassler - Bastian - Birkheimer - Pappenmeier - Bishop - Bitting - Becker - Bucknirk - Bitt - Bortz - Biebu - Bildhaus - Braun - Christ - Christman - Delp - Doney - Dalman - Dillinger - Dief - 2 Dancy - Terringer - Depp - 3 Deer - Dubbe - Daubert - Dine - 4 Eberhardt - 2 Engleman - Ernst - Eisenhard - Eckel - Fleper - Fanel - Fisher - 2 Fetterman - Widow Fisher - Folck - Flores - 3 Funk - Gebhard - Gising - Gerret - Griesmer - 2 Gerhard - Guth - 2 Henry - Greiling - Hainy - Hotman - 2 Hepler - Heil - Hein - Hansen - Heimbach - Helligar - Hirth - 4 Hirsland - Hartzell - Horner - Hittle - 2 Hertzog - Huber - Holtzhausen - 2 Jersley - 5 Meakels - Jacoby - Jun dt now Gundt - Jarret - 2 Kietz - 2 Krause - Kochler - Kutzger - 2 Kehl - 2 Kemmerer - 2 Kern - 3 Klein - 2 Klotz - 2 Krause - 3 Kroker - Krammer - 2 Lautenschlager - Seibert - Limbach - Linn - Martin - 2 Muechling - Metzger - 3 Meyer - 5 Miller - Mastellar - Meininger - 2 Meiss - Ohlwein - 2 Ott - Ott - Paulus - 3 Rein - 2 Reinhardt - 2 Riese - 2 Ruckert - 4 Rothenberger - 2 Rothrock - Rudolph - Rued - 2 Shanty - Shelly - 3 Schiffer - Schaffer - 4 Schuler - 5 Schmidt - 4 Stabler - 2 Stahl - Stahlachmid - Stahluecker - Stauffer - Stroh - Tepler - 2 Teuckemiller - 2 Trump - 2 Wentz - 2 Weiss - 2 Worman - Wirsch - Wolfgang - Walter - 2 Weisand - Wieden - Weaver - Wittenan - Wolf - Wittmeyer - Yoder - Young - 2 Zeller - Zuber, etc. Mike Eberhard was the highest taxpayer 16 Pounds George Kiebel 11 Pounds. Caspar Yoder and Christian Young each 7 Pounds. Much more could be told but space does not permit, and perhaps nobody cares any how. I tried my best to enlighten the coming generation of trials and hardships of our Pioneer ancestors. Peace to their ashes.

Yours Truly Albert Oehl Saucon Valley. Nov 16. 1946



History of The Townships of
 Upper & Lower Milford from its earliest
 Settlement to the year 1884 by Philip Flores of
 Lower Milford. Revised by Albert Ohl of Centre Valley
 Schuylkill Co. Pa in the year of our Lord
 1946

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